NE 28, 1949

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

**THE FRONT PAGE**

# Things To Vote About

THIS issue of SATURDAY NIGHT will reach the great majority of our readers before the day on which they will be called upon to exercise their franchise in the Dominion elections. In spite of the very scattering nature of the discussions which have gone on during the campaign (it has been described not inaptly as a buckshot campaign), there are some real issues of great importance even between the Liberals and the Conservatives, to say nothing of the permanent and overwhelming issue between the adherents and the enemies of the system of private enterprise. For that reason it is the imperative duty of every serious citizen to give these issues his most careful consideration, and then to cast his vote as his conscience dictates, for what he regards as the best policy for the country.

The most important issue between the Liberals and the Conservatives is in our opinion that which concerns the currency. Singularly little has been said about it except on the one point that the Liberal policy is less advantageous to the gold-mining industry than the Conservative one. But the effect on gold mining is only a small part of the innumerable consequences which flow from the Liberal policy of a controlled foreign exchange market and which would flow from the Conservative policy of abandoning all artificial interference with the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of foreign currencies and of free gold. These consequences are so vast that in our opinion they far outweigh all other considerations tending to affect the voter's choice as between the private-enterprise parties.

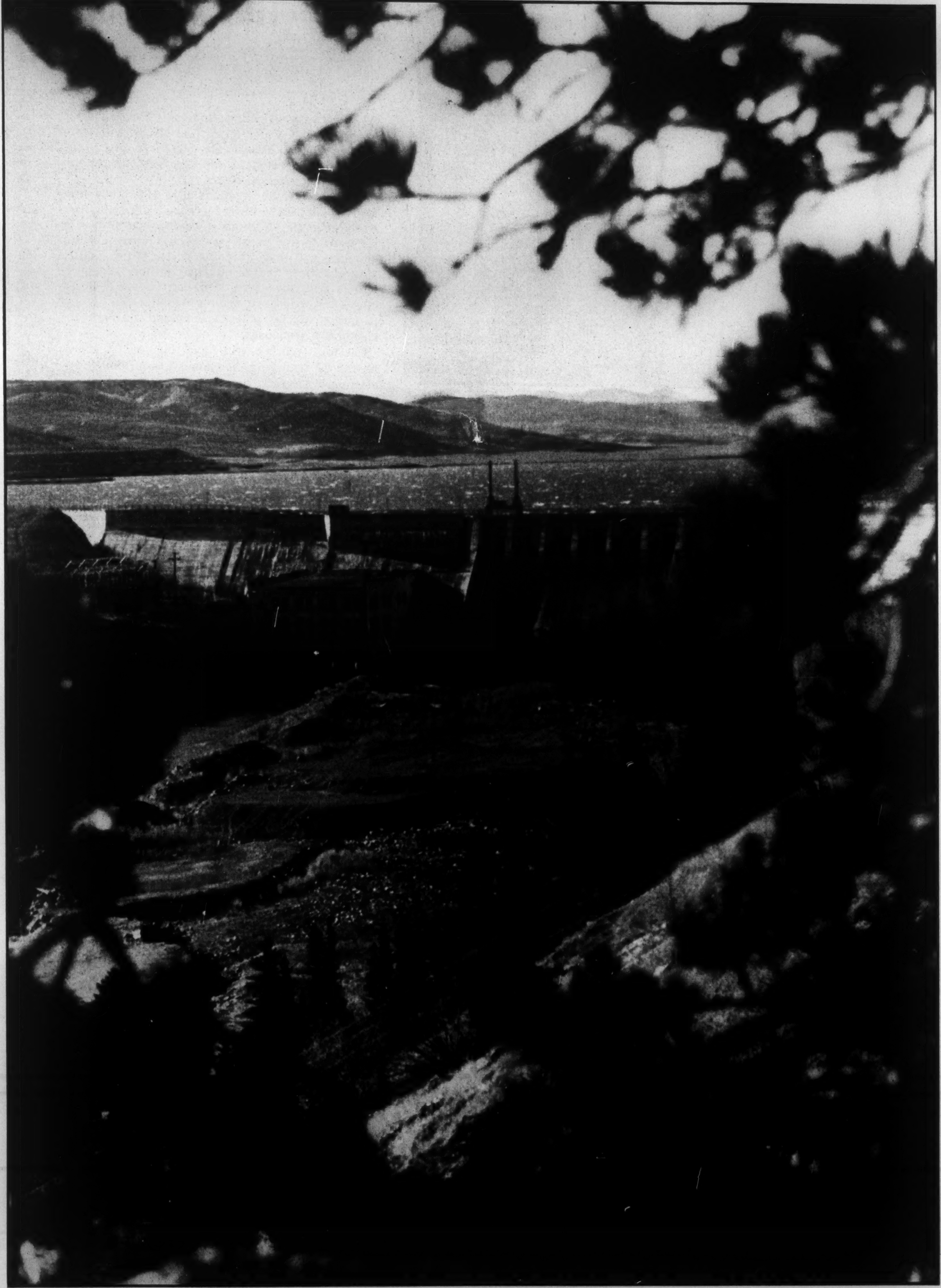
Both policies produce some evils and some benefits, and the striking of a balance between them is not easy, especially as it is somewhat hard to tell just how far the Conservatives would in practice let their free market go. (For that matter the Liberals would probably abandon their parity-for-approved-purposes-only principle if it should become too difficult to maintain.) Depreciation of the Canadian dollar, like depreciation of the pound sterling, is an available means of correcting an impossibly high (in the domestic currency) wage level, but it is a decidedly drastic means, and it militates against imports not only from the country of whose currency we are short, namely the United States, but also from countries of whose currencies we are long, such as Great Britain. The application of the Conservative policy, in the event of that party being able to form a government, would be in the hands of Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, about whose skill and judgment in matters of finance it is impossible to entertain any doubt; and we think it can safely be assumed that the depreciation policy as announced in the party platform would be carried out in an eminently reasonable and orderly manner. Whether the condition of the country is such as to require so pronounced a bonus to exporters and penalty on importers is a question which the voter must answer for himself.

## Polls and Parties

WE ARE strongly in favor of Mr. Drew's suggestion for an investigation of the ownership of the Canadian branch of the Gallup Poll, but for entirely different reasons from those which actuate Mr. Drew. We like the idea because it would logically lead to a similar making public of the controlling interests in every other kind of information service, from newspapers through radio stations to book publishers and the issuers of party campaign material, and we fancy that the public is entitled to knowledge of these things and would be helped in evaluating the published information by having it.

Mr. Drew evidently thinks that the Gallup Poll is "slanted", like some of the news in our newspapers, to effect a certain object, and that if we could find out who finances it we should

(*Continued on Page Five*)



*—Alberta Government Photograph*

**ALBERTA POWER:** Southern Alberta gets cheap electricity from the Ghost River dam, one of four developed power sites in Alberta, out of 34 that have been surveyed and declared usable.

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Should Britain Devalue Sterling?.......................Rodney Grey 34

Daily Star
BALLOT DUE JUNE 27

**1.** Announcement of the date begins a debate between Canadian citizens which steadily increased in vigor as polling day neared.

# HOW YOU DID IT — BUT NOT WHY: THE VAST MACHINERY OF AN ELECTION

### A SATURDAY NIGHT PHOTOSTORY

WHEN the election hubbub has subsided, Canada's Chief Electoral Officer will begin paying about 200,000 election accounts. This election is expected to cost $4,000,000 or roughly 52 cents per eligible voter.

General election instructions will have been sent to candidates and returning officers; 40,000 were printed. A huge envelope containing 26 different forms, pens, pencils and other election supplies will have been sent to every polling station. One and a quarter million sheets of ballots will have been sent out. Some 8,000,000 envelopes will have been used and 500 tons of printed material will have passed through the electoral warehouses.

Electoral officials will have used every known means of transport in Canada to organize the election. Aircraft, dog teams, snowmobiles, ice breakers, and pack horses, as well as the more orthodox travel aids, will have been employed.

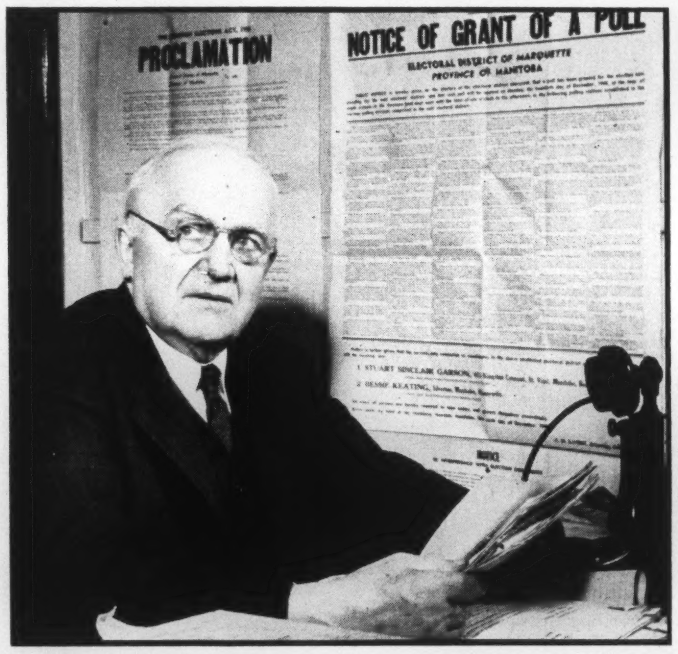
Although he spends his full time organizing elections, Chief Electoral Officer Jules Castonguay is not allowed to vote. With his assistant, he is one of the few classed with Eskimos, Indians, criminals, mental patients and a few other small groups who cannot vote in a federal election.

To the average Canadian voter, a federal election means visiting a polling booth and marking his X on a ballot. After he hears the election result he can forget the whole business for another four or five years.

BUT to the Chief Electoral Officer and his staff, looking after Dominion elections provides a full time year round job. When an election is actually announced it means working at double time for more than two months.

As soon as one election is over, Jules Castonguay and his permanent staff of seven begin preparations for the next. Compared with their tasks, the party candidates have an easy time of this election business.

(*Continued on Page* 24)



**2.** In charge of preparations is Chief Electoral Officer Jules Castonguay who gets no vote.

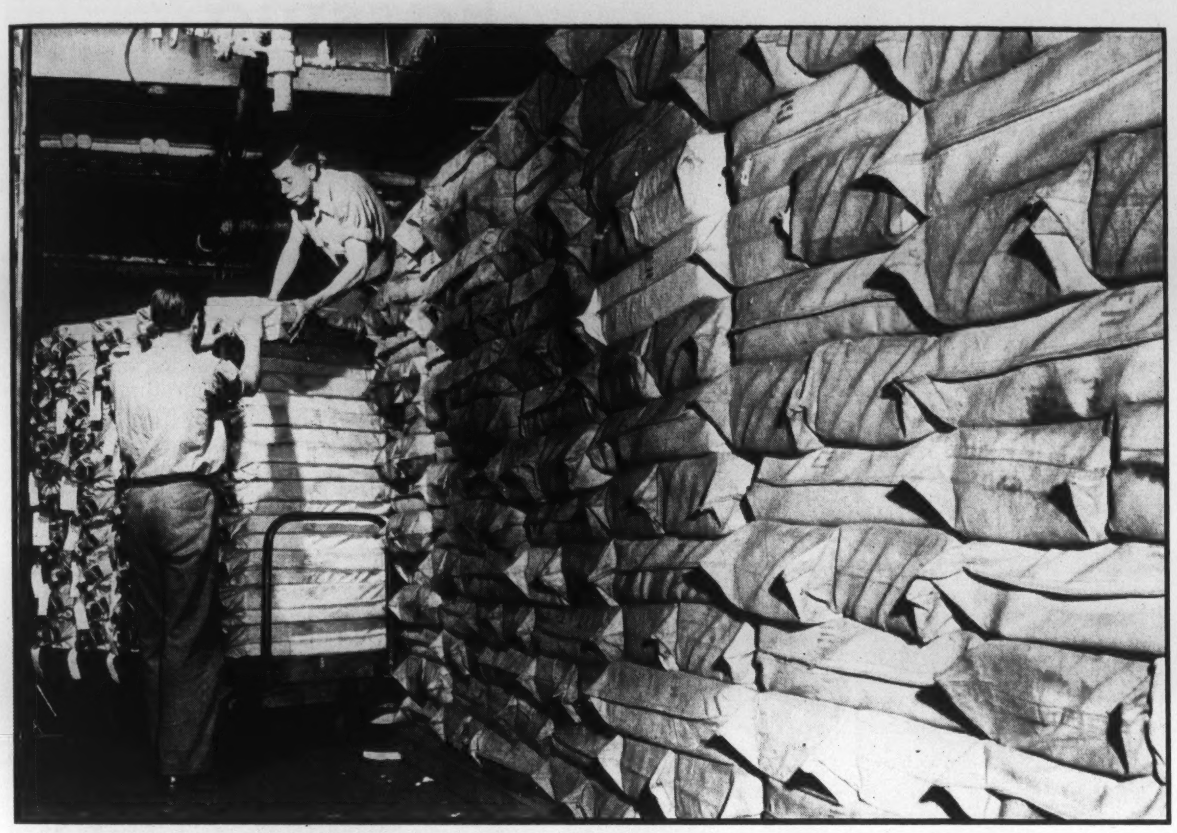
6420
RETURN TO THE
CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER
OTTAWA

**3.** Temporary employees pack some 40,000 copies of the General Elections Instruction Book for R.O.'s use.

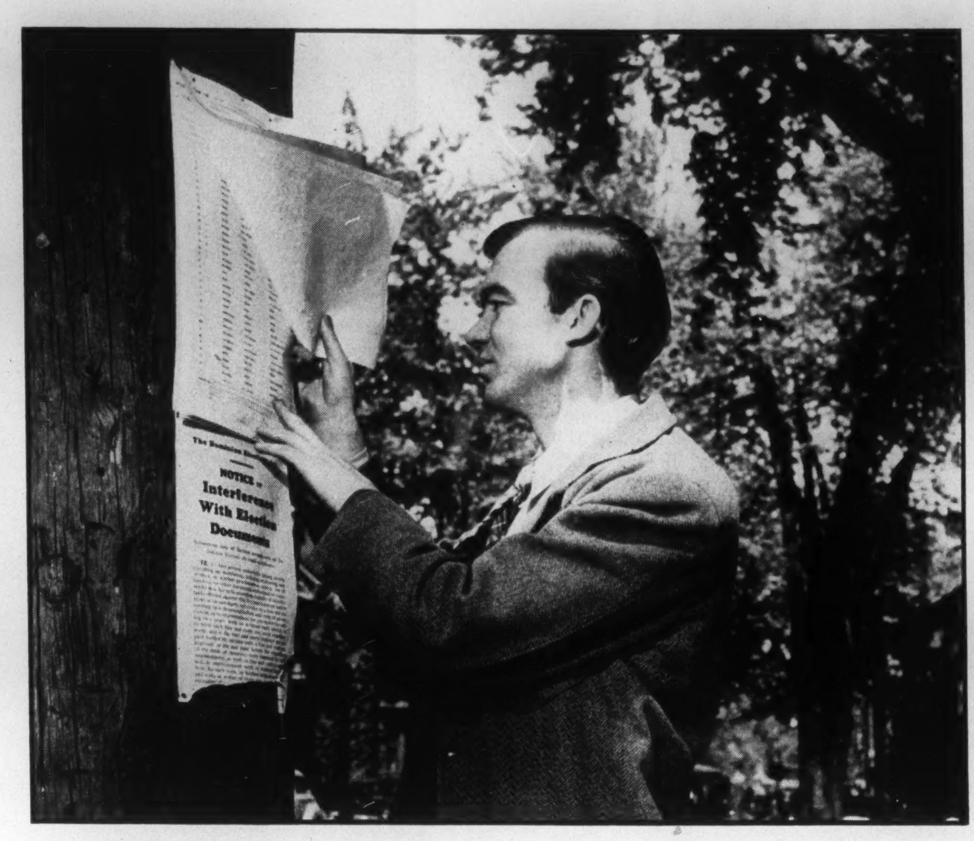
**4.** Picking sheets from revolving sorting table, clerks pack supplies for use at the polling stations.

**5.** Each envelope sent to a polling station comprises a complete kit containing 26 different items — forms, pens, pencils.

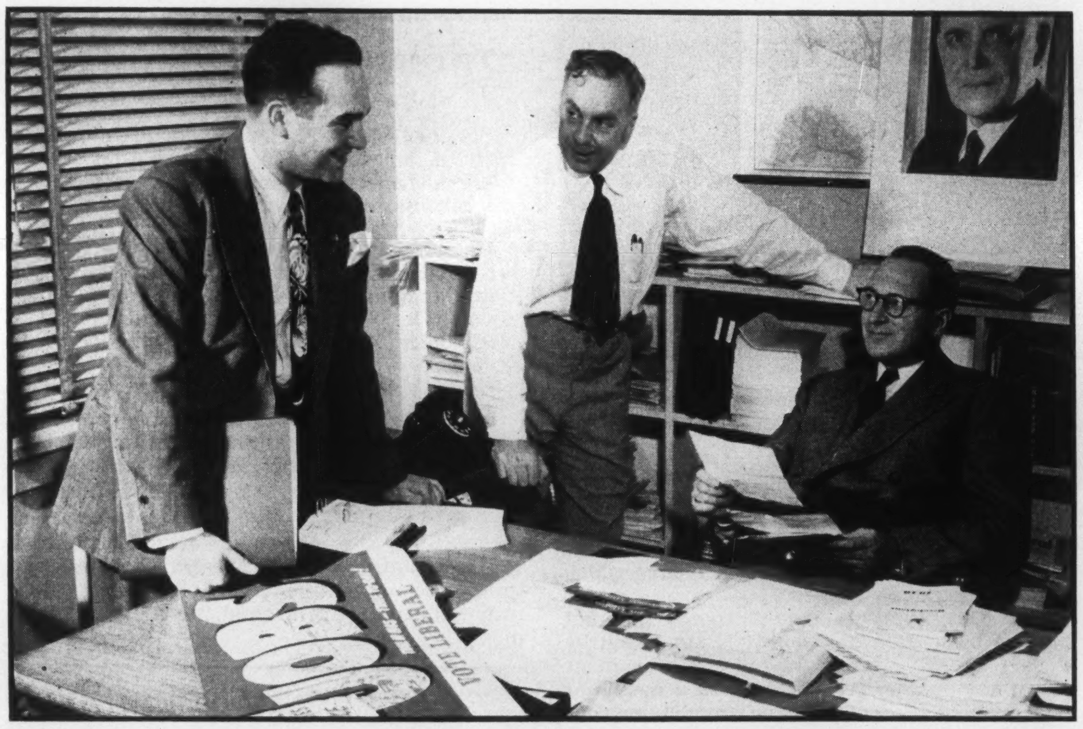
**6.** Ballot sheets are sent to returning officers who see to the printing of candidates' names. Each sheet has a serial number in order that it may be carefully accounted for.



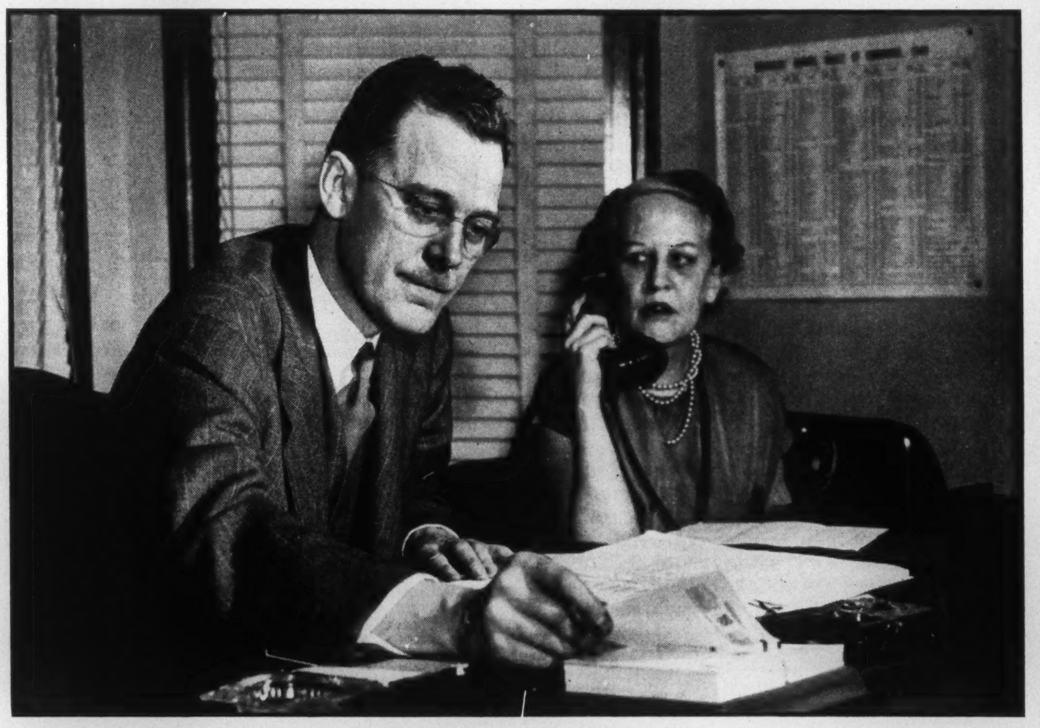
**7.** A final step in the intricate machinery of preparation includes the checking of kits and their assembly in storage before being shipped out to all points in the country.


NOTICE
Interference
With Election
Documents

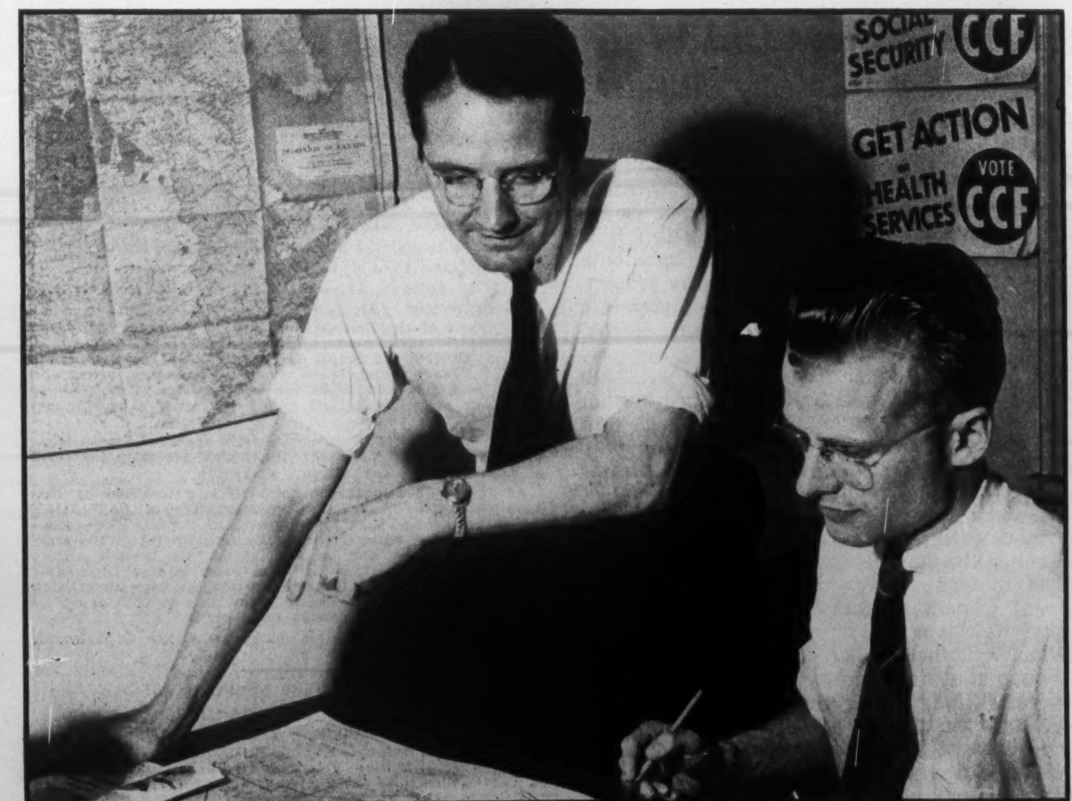
**8.** Getting down to the voter. A potential elector checks the preliminary lists and sees to it that his name has been properly entered.


BOB
VOTE LIBERAL

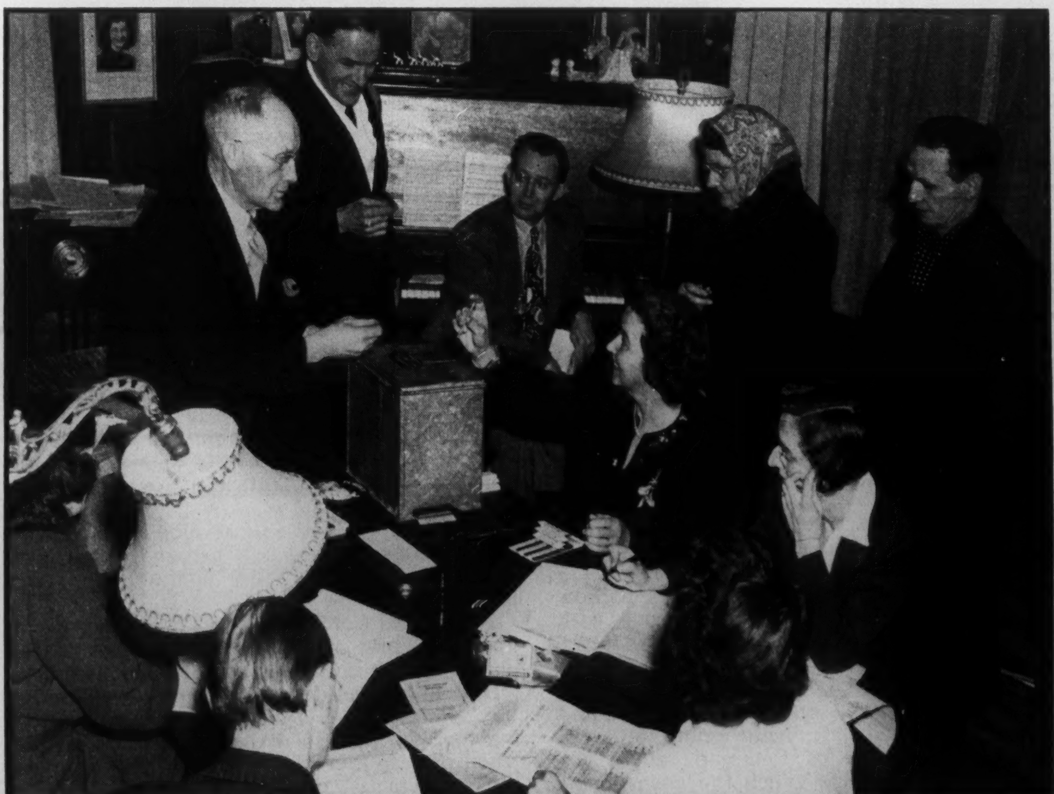
**9.** The parties have their own machinery. Paul Lafond, H. E. "Bob" Kidd and Senator Gordon Fogo examine and approve election poster at headquarters for the Liberals.



**10.** No grass grows under the feet of devoted party workers as the day for decision draws near. Dick Bell, national organizer for the Progressive-Conservatives.


SOCIAL SECURITY CCF
GET ACTION ON HEALTH SERVICES
VOTE CCF

**11.** Checking the itinerary for Party Leader M. J. Coldwell keeps workers for the C.C.F. busy. Here are Don MacDonald, education, and Lorne Inglis, research.



—*Capital Press Service*

**12.** The operative factor. Typical scene inside a polling booth, one of the thousands across the country, as Canadians select their rulers for the next five years.

# Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

## Election Was Well Timed

### Economy Strong Until Now, But Worse Weather May Be Ahead

WHEN the timing of the general election was under discussion, months ago, a good deal was made of the importance of appealing to the people while economic conditions were favorable, with producer prices high due to adequate external and domestic demand, and with full employment at good wages. From the Liberal point of view the fear was that the postwar recession which had been talked about for several years but which had not yet materialized might come along rather suddenly and produce a break in prices and enough unemployment to disturb the voter's confidence in the present regime.

It is now possible to say that the strategy of going to the people early rather than late succeeded in that respect at least, that the campaign has been completed without any serious signs of economic depression emerging. And this in spite of the very natural wish of both the Conservative and C.C.F. party leaders, that if a depression was on the way it would show its face in time to divert a good many votes their way.

There are, it is true, storm signals flying in some parts of the world, and there has been a recession under way in the United States for some months. Economists have been busy reassuring the public that the fundamentals are sound, and that the only thing that can bring about a serious depression is the psychological effects of widespread fear of such an event.

So far as Canada is concerned, about all that a superficial observer can be sure of is that the current situation is reasonably satisfactory, that the percentage rate of unemployment at the moment is well below what had been predicted in the postwar era, that wage levels are being maintained, that our export trade, despite the obstacles that are obviously developing, has so far kept wonderfully high. It has not escaped notice, of course, that the government took certain financial steps this spring which were likely to stimulate domestic demand for a few months, certainly until well after June 27.

Perhaps no one can say with any assurance just how much buoyancy in the present economic situation was provided by the millions of dollars of payments to wheat farmers, the return of compulsory savings, or the drastic reductions in the personal income tax in the budget. Moreover, the war savings certificates purchased in heavy volume 7½ years ago are now being redeemed in substantial monthly amounts.

These and other government measures to swell the sums available for current consumption may help to explain why department store sales have been running well above the same months of 1947 and 1948, and why labor demand seems to be almost as high as ever, exexcept, for example, in drought areas.

Of course it might turn out that the effect of these financial stimulants will fade away about the time we really come face to face with a collapse in external demand, and that the party which comes into power will have to endure heavy weather for its entire term of office. Perhaps with the idea of softening the shock of defeat a bit in advance, some political commentators have already been saying that the winner in the general election may turn out, in the end, to have been the heavy loser: just as R. B. Bennett's victory in 1930 turned out, by 1935, to be a disaster for the long-term prospects of the Conservative party.

## Coping With Adversity

### Is Government Better Prepared Than It Was in Early 1930's?

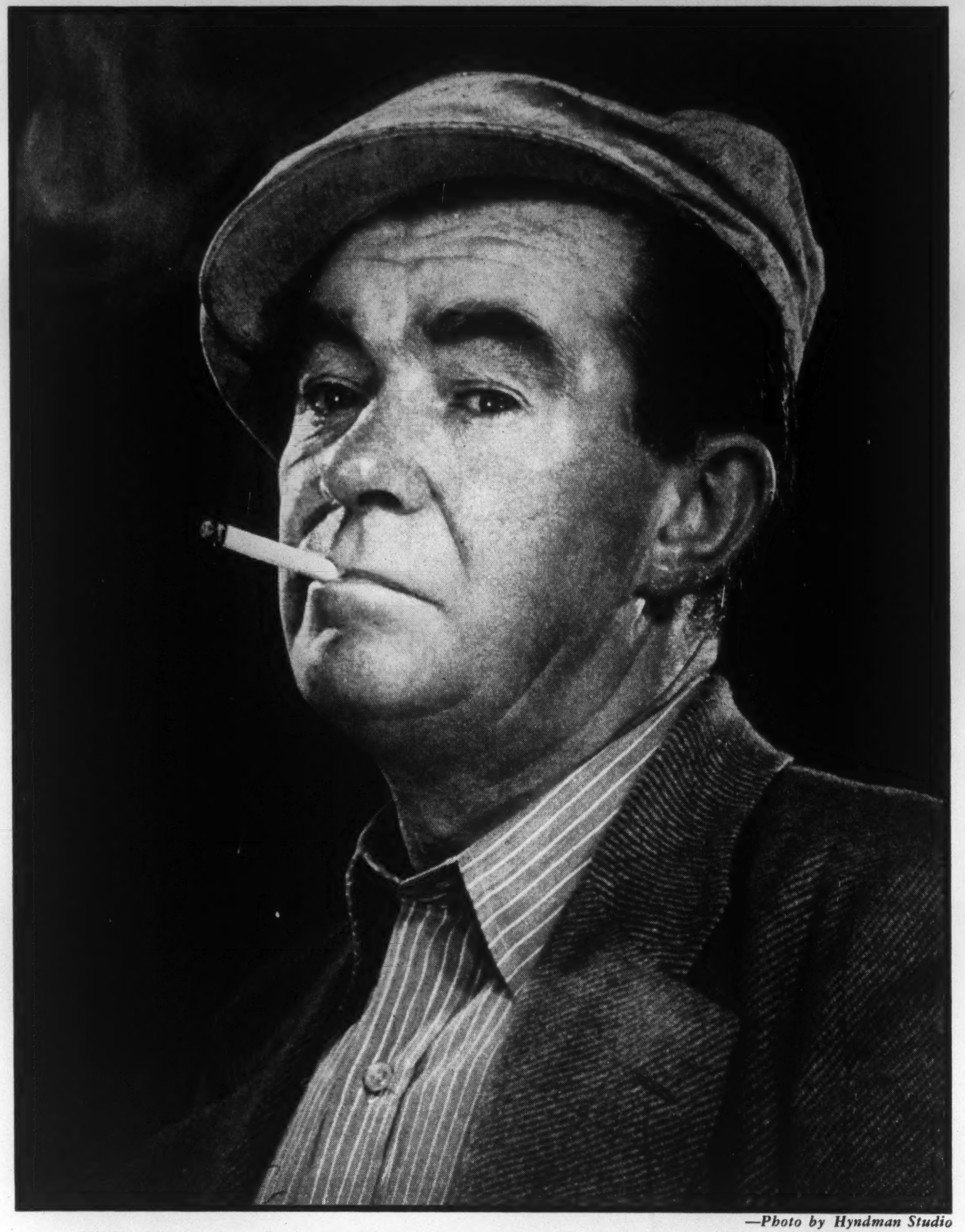
IN THE event that the new government is faced with sufficient unemployment and economic inactivity to warrant positive remedial action, there will be a good deal of anxiety on the part of the general public as to how much better we are prepared to cope with economic adversity than we were in the 1930's.

The failure of the 1945-46 Dominion-Provincial Conference, only partly redeemed by the individual tax agreements negotiated later, and the rather lame and disillusioning answers given in the House of Commons about the specific works projects which the government had "on the shelf" to launch as a cure for unemployment, have shaken some of the public confidence, which was fairly widespread at the end of hostilities—confidence that much had been learned in recent years about "managing" or controlling or at worst substantially alleviating economic recessions.

Should any material amount of unemployment show up in the early future, or other distress develop as the result of a break in prices or widespread drought, public attention will be focussed on all the economic devices which have been adopted or proposed for fighting unemployment and deficiency in demand.

Reviewing the literature on this subject prepared in Canada in the last decade, one is impressed by the careful studies that have been made. There will certainly be no excuse for drifting into a major depression—as was done first by the Mackenzie King administration in 1929-30—without a campaign on many fronts and with varied weapons.

As before, such a campaign cannot wholly succeed without Dominion-Provincial collaboration, and I should think that another conference—despite the discouraging nature of earlier ones—is imperative in the early future.


—Photo by Hyndman Studio

THE SPIV. Canadian actor Brian Herbert gives his impression of one of the less savory characters to emerge from the postwar scene in shortage-conscious England.

## Questionnaire From U.N.

### Reply Shows Canada Has Plans, But 1945 Program in Abeyance

A USEFUL summary of what Canada has done and what we have thought of doing in the event we are threatened by a major depression is contained in a reply which was made to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, in response to a questionnaire on Employment. It was submitted on March 1, 1949, and copies have recently been made available. One of the most interesting questions was Number 7:

"Should unemployment develop as a result of a deficiency in effective demand, what programs and provisions are available to offset it?"

In its 1,200 word reply, the Canadian government said that while its ambitious coordinated public investment program of 1945 had been left in abeyance, due to the lack of success of the Dominion-Provincial conference, it was timing its own investment policy so as to expand when private investment fell off, and it hoped that provincial backlogs, built up through shortages, would mean that provincial investment also could be undertaken in a period of slackening private investment.

It did not divulge any new plans for stimulating consumption through payments to individuals, but did point out that its social security program should support consumption expenditures; and added that the Dominion-Provincial proposals had envisaged increased old age pensions and health insurance measures which would have the same effect.

That the "cyclical budget" theory had not then at least been abandoned is suggested by a part of the answer saying: "Government policy has been to reduce taxes as a means of encouraging an expansion in production. During times of unemployment, the government plans to develop its fiscal policy so as to encourage the increase in private investment and eliminate or minimize taxation contributing to a higher level of production costs."

•

## 20th Parliament Did Well

### Came Through Unusually Difficult And Trying Tests With Credit

BEFORE turning to greet a new Parliament, the 21st since Confederation, a word in retrospect on the 20th may be pardoned. In the excited political passions of a campaign it is all too easy to forget the solid accomplishments on both sides of the House. Did heavier responsibilities ever fall upon Canadian legislators than on the 19th and 20th Parliaments, elected in 1940 and 1945 respectively?

The 20th Parliament was elected in June 1945, after VE-Day, but before the termination of hostilities with Japan. It had to face and deal with the transition period between war and peace. It had to mould Canada's external policy in an uneasy new experiment in collective security, the United Nations. It had the enormously important responsibility of aiding the rehabilitation of Canada's armed forces. It had to tackle once more the chronic headache of Canadian federal life: Dominion-Provincial Relations.

What will the verdict of the historians be? I believe that the quality of the last Parliament was high, among the highest in our history. It is customary to deride politicians in some quarters, and the circumstances of party warfare, especially during heated campaigns, are calculated to erode the reputations of all party leaders. But when the smoke and fire of the campaign has died away it will be clear enough, looking back, that the members of the House of Commons were a credit to the Canadian people.

# Passing Show

ELECTION candidates probably have no doubt about these last days having been the longest days of the year.

•

The present Duke of Wellington regards cricket-grounds as a waste of space. Doesn't he believe that his ancestor won Waterloo on the playing-fields of Eton?

•

Women have a right to propose, says Dorothy Dix. It's all right with us, Dorothy, as long as men still have a right to say No.

•

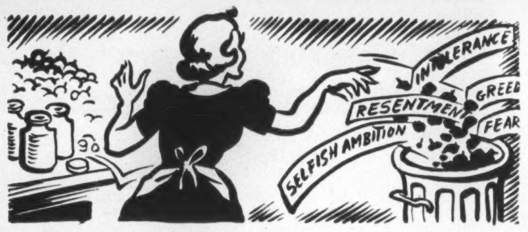
Mr. Howe says he has been peddling Canadian raspberries in Britain. Would they be the ones the Conservatives have been giving him?

•

Clergymen in Russia no longer receive the ration cards of "intellectuals". In Russia an intellectual is somebody who thinks the way the Cominform tells him to.

•

How about a national Clean-Up Week after the elections. Lots of things to throw away besides the posters.



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The song of the Soongs appears to have been sung.

•

"Is the United Nations Inadequate?" is the title of an address by John Foster Dulles. Well, it's adequate enough to cause people to discusss its inadequacy.

•

Undoubtedly names make news, but it still seems odd to us that the last issue of an important Canadian national magazine should have devoted its three personality articles to Col. McCormick, Walter Winchell and the Rev. T. T. Shields.

•

Danish educationist is shocked at the lack of stress on foreign languages in Ontario education. Doesn't he know that they are all inferior to English?

•

Lucy says she wishes she hadn't paid cash for her Father's Day present, because she knows the old gentleman will go on expecting to get the bill until around the fourth of next month.

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# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

know how it is "slanted". This seems to us improbable. There is a lot of money invested in a poll organization of this kind, and the long-term value of the investment depends entirely on the maintenance of a reasonable degree of accuracy in the predictions. If to the natural fallibility of all human calculations there were added a deliberate distorting of the results in order to impart encouragement to one side and despondency to the other, the results in a few years would be such as to discredit the whole business and destroy the value of the investment.

It may of course be suggested that the power of a well-established poll is such that it can actually produce the results which it predicts, whether they are in accordance with the information which it has secured or not. If this were true such a poll, once well established, could go on electing governments by merely predicting their election until the end of time. The Truman election suggests very strongly that it is not true, and that no serious poll-making enterprise is likely to run the risk of damaging its own prestige by predicting something which its own researches show to be unlikely to happen and which it cannot hope to bring about by predicting it. The polls may make mistakes; they are hardly likely to make falsifications.

## Campaign Dangers

IT NEVER pays to be kind to politicians, at any rate during an election campaign. The other day we were kind to Mr. A. M. Klein, a bright young poet who is running for a Montreal seat, and we expressed the view that if the country had to have C.C.F. members in its chief legislative body he was the sort we would most readily put up with. And immediately out comes Mr. Klein's campaign manager with a poster reprinting our kind words and asserting that they are the utterance of a Liberal periodical. This is a great lesson to us, and we shall not say anything kind about any C.C.F. candidate again, not even Miss Agnes Macphail.

We do not at all mind being reprinted, even on a poster, and if Mr. Klein's manager had contented himself with that we should have raised no complaint. But we are not a Liberal periodical. Neither are we a Conservative periodical, and we are certainly not a Socialist periodical, because we are definitely opposed to almost every practical proposal that the Socialist party of Canada stands for. (We say practical proposals, because we are naturally much in favor of all the impractical ones, like making everybody rich, happy, contented and leisured.)

We have escaped, in this election, the charge of being a Conservative periodical, chiefly we think because our conscience has not allowed us to assert that Mr. Drew is bound to win. Ability to make that assertion with the required degree of positiveness seems to be the current test of genuine fidelity to the party cause. But we ought, on that ground, to escape also the charge of being a Liberal periodical, since we have never asserted that Mr. St. Laurent was bound to win either.

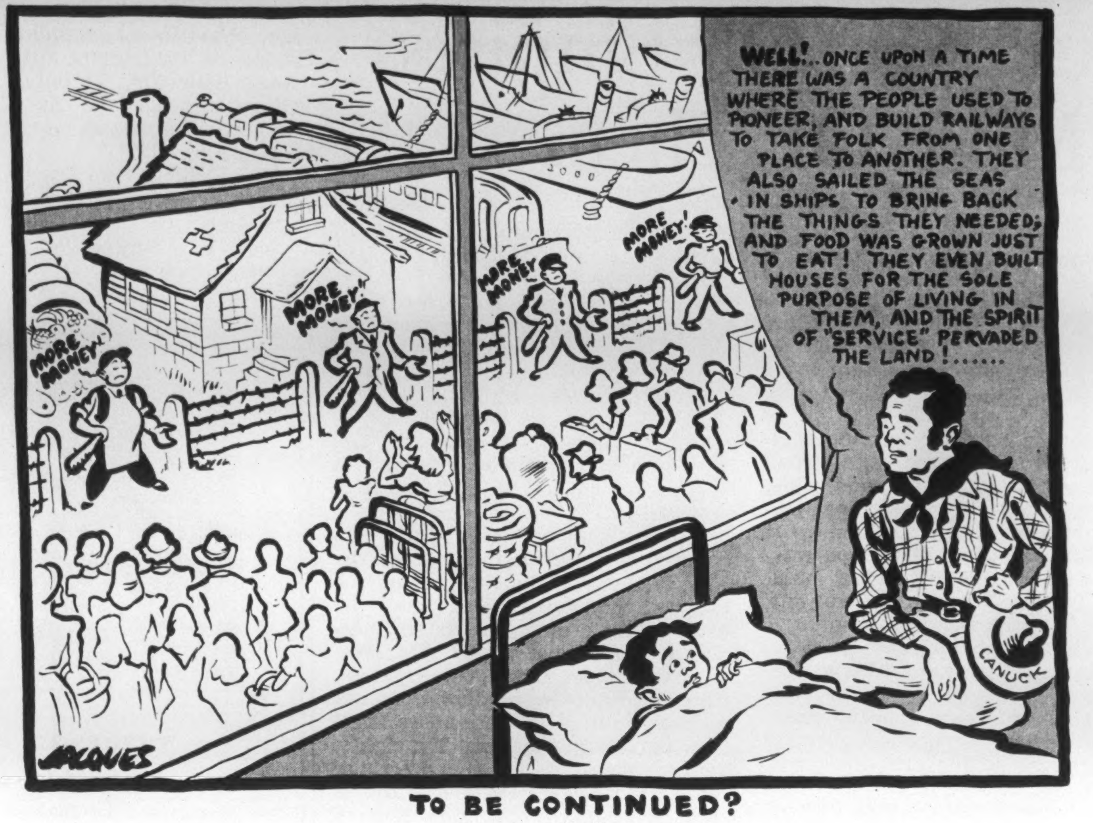
## Rail Wages and Rates

SINCE we wrote here (June 14) on the subject of transportation economics and referred to the Canadian National Railways' proposal to the Royal Commission on Transportation that all forms of transportation should be placed under a unified control, sixteen railway labor unions, representing 135,000 "non-running" trades workers on Canadian lines, have made demands on the railways for higher wages and shorter hours.

We don't know that these demands are not justified (the non-running unions are made up of clerks, plumbers, boilermakers, telegraphers, maintenance of way workers and so on who earn substantially less than the plutocrats of railwaydom, the locomotive engineers and conductors who actually operate the trains), but we do know that any addition to labor costs at this time will increase the railway's already considerable difficulties and add to the magnitude of the transportation problem confronting the government and the nation.

Railway troubles are not peculiar to Canada, or to today. They are long-term. Railways everywhere are having to meet increasingly serious competition from motor trucks, and, at least on this continent, they also have the evil of "featherbedding", which means compulsion by the powerful "running" unions to maintain wasteful practices such as the carrying of train crew members whose functions have been eliminated by modern improvements.

The motor trucks are taking more business from the railways every day. They are enabled to do it by the rise in railway freight rates necessitated by repeated wage and other cost increases. Ever since motor truck competition began, the railways have had the disadvantage that, as common carriers, they have had to take whatever freight was available and run on schedule, while for the most part the trucks have been able to skim off the cream by taking the most profitable business and leaving the least profitable to the railways. But now, with the jumps in railway freight rates, the truckers are taking business from the rails in long-distance hauling of steel and even coal. Thus the railways are on the spot; they can't live on their present rates but it's suicidal to increase them.


MORE MONEY!
MORE MONEY!
MORE MONEY
MORE MONEY!
WELL!..ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS A COUNTRY WHERE THE PEOPLE USED TO PIONEER, AND BUILD RAILWAYS TO TAKE FOLK FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER. THEY ALSO SAILED THE SEAS IN SHIPS TO BRING BACK THE THINGS THEY NEEDED; AND FOOD WAS GROWN JUST TO EAT! THEY EVEN BUILT HOUSES FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF LIVING IN THEM, AND THE SPIRIT OF "SERVICE" PERVADED THE LAND!......
CANUCK
JACQUES

TO BE CONTINUED?

The demands for wage increases and shorter hours by the sixteen unions add weight to the Canadian National Railways' argument for a unified control of all forms of transportation, operated "from the standpoint of national public convenience and necessity". This, if put into effect, might reasonably be expected to lead to a substantial reduction in the number of railway workers required and thus in operating costs. This would be a proper and equitable remedy, in effect invited by the unions themselves when they raise their wage demands to levels higher than the traffic can stand.

## Labor and the Church

IT WOULD be rash to affirm that there has been in the last four years any change in the *doctrine* of the Roman Catholic Church on the subject of wages and conditions of employment in modern industry, but we think it can safely be affirmed that there has been a considerable change in the *accentuation* of the Church's teachings. From *The Wage-Earner*, a Detroit newspaper for Catholic trade-unionists—which in that locality does not mean members of Catholic unions—we learn that the *Osservatore Romano*, the journalistic "voice of the Vatican", contained last month an editorial by Count Giuseppe Dalla Torre, the editor-in-chief, which included these sentences: "The spirit of capitalism is fundamentally more atheistic than Communism . . . Communism as an economic system does not run counter to the nature of Christian doctrine as strongly as capitalism . . . Capitalism is atheistic in its structure; gold is its God." Proof of these contentions could be found, the article continued, in the papal encyclicals as well as the speeches of Pius XII.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the system denounced in these terms is merely the institution of private ownership of certain of the means of production and the payment of wages to the persons who works with these means. What the clerical journalist had in mind is rather the divorce which has developed, within that system, between the control of the means of production and the responsibility for the welfare of those who work with them. It is the economic dogma enunciated a century and a half ago by the eminent Protestant clergyman, Malthus, when he said that "A man who is born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents, on whom he has a just demand, and if the society do not want his labor, has no claim of right to the smallest portion of food, and in fact no business to be where he is." It is the doctrine which in the nineteenth century completely separated ethics from economics, and by depriving those who had "no business to be where they were" of all hope save from the authority of the state brought about that very extravagance of statism which capitalist society is today denouncing with such energy.

That the political situation in Italy has something to do with this change of accentuation is probably true, but the political situation in Italy is not singular; it is merely a striking example of a political situation which exists all over the world, and extends even to the province of Quebec. (We should not be at all surprised if it extended even to Spain, although the lack of any free media of expression in that country limits the obtainable information.) There is most certainly among the high and parochial clergy of Quebec a sense of concern about the more untoward consequences of the irresponsibility of parts of the capitalist structure, and a recognition that the industrial form of economy has come to stay and the *habitant* type of society can no longer be dominant in Quebec; and both this concern and this recognition are on a scale much greater than they were twenty years ago.

We incline to think that industrial managements which fail to keep themselves well aware of changes such as this, in a territory in which Roman Catholic influence is so predominant as in Quebec, are running grave risks. Some of them may have been misled by the recent tendencies in the labor relations field of the Duplessis government, which (apparently relying on the current scare about Communism) has twice in the last three years tried to put on the statute books labor legislation which suggests an inability to see any difference between 1919 and 1949.

## Powerful Dreams

A PICTURE spread in *Coronet* magazine shows Seven Wonders of the World of Tomorrow—some of the powerful dreams with which men are toying today. Actually most of them are already past the toying stage. One—a great Pan-American highway running up and down these two continents—has been under construction for years. Another—a giant bridge across New York Harbor from Brooklyn to Staten Island—is planned and will be built. Three more of the wonders of tomorrow have been discussed by engineers for decades: a tunnel under the English Channel, being strongly agitated again this summer; a mighty dam on the Yangtse to bring mechanical horsepower to help carry the back-breaking loads of one hundred and twenty million people, a project now deferred through the Communist seizure of China; and a new Atlantic-Pacific Canal, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico, shortening the New York-San Francisco passage by two thousand miles.

The two other Wonders reach far out into the world of tomorrow: platforms suspended a thousand miles above the earth, for refueling space-ships; and a scheme for lighting up the whole sky at night, by "bombarding the infinite atomic particles of space with rays which would set them aglow." Highly fanciful ideas, one would have said even ten years ago. But who would assert flatly today that they are impossible, now that man has learned to see in the dark with radar, to fly at a thousand miles an hour and fire projectiles two hundred and fifty miles into the air between Holland and London, and to release the untold and terrifying energy of the atom?

This is a wonderful day for the engineer, who can look forward to building "almost anything," to fulfilling the dreams of all the ages—wonderful, provided that he can keep his thoughts from straying to the dread possibility that his technical genius may be perverted to a technical horror. The great problem for which the men who illustrated these magnificent dreams attempt no answer is whether man can live any better with his new wonders. Will their achievement be matched by new spiritual powers with which he can control this increasingly complex world, or will it so inflate his already overweening ego as to ensure his downfall? Engineers who prepare new wonders had better think deeply on the source of their rather terrifying powers, and play their full part in seeking to ensure that these be kept under control.

## The Martyrs On The Air

IT COMES as something of a surprise to learn from the cover of this new edition of Mr. Franklin Davey McDowell's historical romance (The Champlain Road, Macmillan's $3.50.) that ten years have passed since it won for him the Governor-General's Award for Fiction. Several thousand Canadian readers must have read his reconstruction of the tragedy of the Jesuit martyrs, and pilgrims from the United States to the Martyrs' Shrine, near Midland, Ont., should provide a demand for the book more constant than it is the fate of most Canadian novels to receive.

The immediate reason for the new edition, appropriately called the Huronian Edition, is that this year is the tercentenary of the martyrdom of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant. The ceremonies in connection with that event should attract more pilgrims and readers.

Comparison of the present edition with the first shows that some improvements have been made in revision. The book has been shortened by several pages, a very welcome sign in these days of inordinately long novels; but the condensation has not been at the expense of the story, for it has been achieved mainly by cutting out unnecessary adverbs and adjectives.

Incidentally, and it may be because of the improvement made by revision, Mr. McDowell's novel has at last been found worthy of dramatization over the air. The first performance will take place as the main feature in the C.B.C. "Wednesday Night" program of June 29.

---

## CANADA'S MOTHER GOOSE

"PUSSY-CAT, pussy-cat, what you've been at?"
"Casting my vote like a good little cat."
"Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, how did you cast it?"
"Ballots are secret; you oughn't to ast it."

An elderly female who dwelt in a shoe
Had so many kids she had nothing to do:
She'd gardeners, a butler, two cooks and a maid
Because of the bonus the government paid.

Hush-a-by sucker, looking for buys,
Early in June the market may rise;
When the vote's o'er, the market will fall,
Down will come listings, base metals and all.

Jack Sprad thought Libs. were bad,
His wife thought Cons. unseemly:
Result, a cancelled vote, which pleased
The CCF extremely.

Oh, where, oh, where is my North Star fled?
Oh, where, oh where can he be?
With his fame cut short and his motors dead,
Oh, where, oh, where is he?

"Mistress Mary, quite contrary,
How does the voting go?"
"With all this glare on Canadair,
How can a poor girl know?"

Little Boy Blue, come, blow your nose,
And run to the polling-booth ere they all close.
You say you're too young? You're not on the list?
Just say you're some person who doesn't exist.

J. E. P.

# Canada, Born In Age Of Empires, Has Outlasted Most Of Them

By FRED W. RAYFIELD

**Once again it is Dominion Day, a good occasion for thinking of where Canada came from, and where she is going.**

**Mr. Rayfield, a teacher of English and History in Toronto, recaptures for us the world, utterly different from that of today, in which Confederation was conceived, and emphasizes how our nation was born in peace and not out of war or revolution, as so many others.**

ON JULY 1, 1867, a new nation was born. The Dominion of Canada, destined to take a place among the great states of modern times, came into existence.

But how different was the Canada of 1867 from the Canada of 1949. How vastly different was the world in which the Fathers of Confederation met in 1864 from this world of the Atomic Age, this Age of Stalin and Communism.

It was the age of Empires and Emperors. Maximilian was Emperor of Mexico, and Dom Pedro II was Emperor of Brazil. Queen Victoria was soon to be given the title Empress of India. Napoleon III was Emperor of France, and Francis Joseph was Emperor of Austria. Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, was planning to set up a new Empire in Germany for King William of Prussia. Alexander II was Emperor of Russia. A Manchu reigned as Emperor of China, and a Son of Heaven was Emperor of Japan.

The Imperial Houses of Savoy, Bourbon, the Hapsburgs, the Romanoffs, and the Hohenzollerns had reigned for generations and seemed to be ordained to continue for ages. Pope Pius IX was in the middle of his reign, the longest in the nineteen centuries of the Holy See.

## War and Poetry

Abraham Lincoln was in the White House waging a war to preserve the union. Whittier, Whitman, and Longfellow were writing poems on peace and freedom. Dickens, Tennyson, and Browning were doing their best works in literature. Pasteur and Victor Hugo were the outstanding citizens of France. Count Tolstoy in Russia was living according to the Golden Rule, and also making his contribution to Slavic literature.

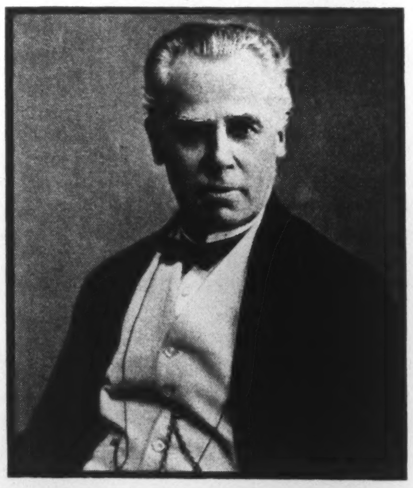
In London, a penniless refugee from Germany, from France, and from Belgium was eking out a miserable existence, writing a book that was to be published during the first year of our Confederation. The book was "Das Kapital", and the author Karl Marx. The world "little noted" but "will long remember" this event.

At such a time and into such a world was the Dominion of Canada born.

The birth of our country was unique in several particulars. Nearly all the nations of modern times got their present constitutions following wars and revolutions: the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy, the Balkan states, Spain, China, Japan, the Spanish-American republics. Canada was born in peace. Not a shot had been fired in warfare in Canada during the twenty-five years preceding the Quebec Conference.

## No Dictators

Other founders of states were warriors and dictators such as Washington, Bismark, Franco, Napoleon, and Hitler. Of the thirty-three Fathers of Confederation twenty were lawyers, seven businessmen, three editors, two doctors and one a soldier who had given up his sword to engage in public service. All were members of parliament, representing all political parties.



GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER. **Without him, Quebec might not have accepted Confederation, which his chief opponent, Dorion, asserted was "madness", "nothing more nor less than revolution", and bound to have "a most crushing effect on the energies of the people of Canada."**

Our Confederation brought together in peace and harmony two races, two creeds, two languages.

The Maritimes started it, with the Charlottetown Conference of September 1864, to consider a federal union. The legislature of Canada quickly sent delegates to propose a wider scheme. The maritimers were readily persuaded to adjourn and re-assemble in Quebec City to consider a union of all of British North America.

In the hall in Charlottetown in which this venture was launched is a plaque with the inscription: "Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew."

The Fathers of Confederation assembled on October 10 in the parliament Buildings in Quebec City. There were six delegates from Ontario, six from Quebec, seven from New Brunswick, five from Nova Scotia, and seven from Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland was there too, with two delegates. They were quite a cosmopolitan group. Two were born in Ireland, two in Scotland, three in England, one in Bermuda, two in Newfoundland, four in French Canada. All the other nineteen were born in the remaining provinces.

Deliberations were carried on behind closed doors for a fortnight, despite the protest of eminent reporters for leading British and American newspapers against this exclusion of the press.

Debate, discussion and compromise produced the famous Seventy-two Resolutions, from which the British North America Act, basis of our present constitution, was drawn up.

Here are some of them: the country shall be One Dominion under the name of Canada; the capital shall be Ottawa; the government shall be vested in the crown. The federal parliament shall have power over currency and coinage, the postal system, militia and defence, Indians, patents and copyrights. The provinces shall have control of education, civil rights, licenses, sale of liquor, marriage laws. English and French shall be official languages. There shall be a Senate appointed for life by the government of the day.

After adopting these resolutions and signing them the Fathers went on a visit to Montreal and Upper Canada. At Montreal they were given a civic welcome. At Ottawa, chosen by Queen Victoria in 1858 to be the new capital of Canada, they saw the new Parliament Buildings already rising on Parliament Hill. In Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, they were given an enthusiastic reception.

The Seventy-two Resolutions were placed before the legislature of Canada and after long debate were adopted by a majority of 91-33, French Canadians voting 26-20. Premier Tilley of New Brunswick met heavy opposition, and the Resolutions were rejected by the New Brunswick legislature by a vote of 40-5. Tilley carried his campaign to the people, however, and in the general election of the next year the voters supported Confederation.

Premier Tupper of Nova Scotia overcame opposition in his province and the Resolutions were adopted.

Late in 1866 a delegation of the Fathers went to London to assist in the framing of the British North America Bill. They were warmly welcomed in the British capital and en-

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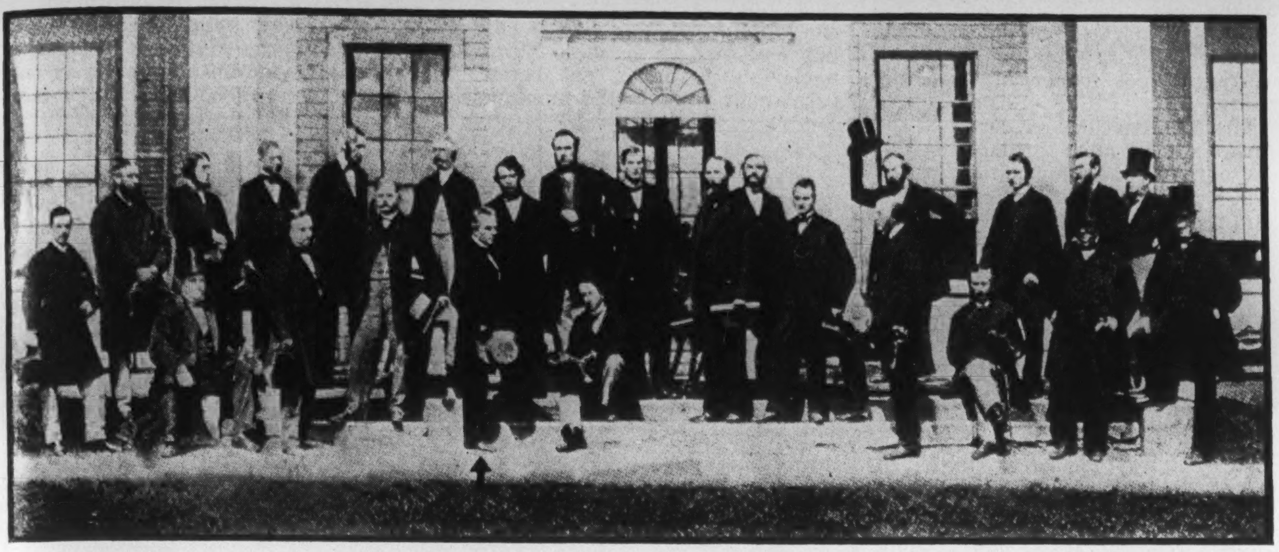


**CONFEDERATION** had been suggested as early as 1783, and was discussed by Lord Durham and William Lyon Mackenzie. Real launching was at Charlottetown Conference, September 1864. Among the leaders were Cartier (arrow), Macdonald (seated, centre), Tupper (in profile, under raised hat).

tertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London.

The British North America Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Carnarvon, colonial secretary. He said: "It is impossible to overrate the importance of this bill."

Benjamin Disraeli, government leader in the Commons, declared in introducing the Bill: "We are laying the foundation of a great and noble state." It was passed by unanimous consent. A few days later Queen Victoria signed the Bill and it became the British North America Act. She set July 1 as the day it should come into operation, and thus July 1, 1867 became the first Dominion Day.

Two years later the Dominion government purchased the Hudson's Bay Territory adding 1,000,000 square miles to our Dominion. Manitoba was admitted into Confederation the following year, and a year later British Columbia joined the union with its 350,000 square miles. Prince Edward Island, which had held out for better terms, entered Confederation in 1873. Alberta and Saskatchewan were made provinces of the Dominion in 1905.

Only Newfoundland had stayed out. Her delegates, Ambrose Shea and F. Carter, were given a poor reception when they returned from the Quebec Conference. Many regrettable things were done by the opposition, whose leaders said that their boys would be taken away to die on the battlefields of Canada. To lend credence to this argument they even sent men masquerading in uniforms from village to village to ask how many boys there were of military age. In the general election which followed the Newfoundlanders rejected Confederation decisively.

Nearly thirty years later Sir Charles Tupper went to St. John's to discuss union again. He was told that Canada would have to take over the debt of $45,000. This he would not do and the Ancient Colony remained aloof for another half century.

## Went Bankrupt

The loss by the Island of its status as an autonomous dominion in 1930, when the government went bankrupt in the depression, and the emphasis which the recent war gave to its common defence interests with Canada, again brought the question of union with Canada to the fore.

Joseph Smallwood and Gordon Bradley began a new movement for confederation. Their vigorous campaign in the newspapers, in public meetings and by radio, was crowned with success. A referendum conducted last year showed that a majority of the voters were in favor of the union.

A delegation of Newfoundlanders met with Dominion cabinet ministers in Ottawa and arranged the final details by which Canada was to take over a territory of 150,000 square miles with a population of 350,000 people. The terms were agreed to by unanimous consent of the Canadian House of Commons and Senate.

It was decided that the new province should come into union one minute before the end of March. This one minute entitled the people of Newfoundland to a month of Family Allowances and Old Age Pensions.

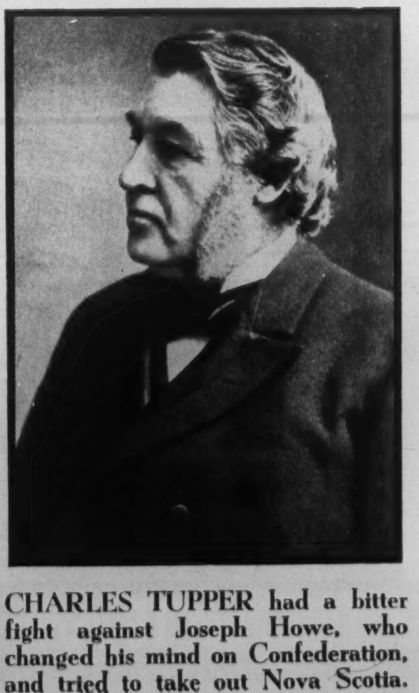
Thus was Canada brought into being in a free, democratic manner: all the provinces have entered Confederation in the same way, by their own consent. Today the Dominion is more firmly united than she was eighty-two years ago. She has played an important role in two world wars. Her people probably enjoyed greater freedom with fewer restrictions during the recent war than the people of any other belligerent.

On the first Dominion Day Canada had about 3,000,000 people. Now we are a nation of 13,000,000 people. Then we had an area of 450,000 square miles. Now we have nearly 4,000,000 square miles, the second nation in the world in size.

Then the Dominion had but four children. Now we have a family of ten. But the success of Confederation is to be measured rather by the condition of the Canadian people, by their standard of living, their character, culture, happiness, and the opportunities offered to its citizens to live the abundant life. In these particulars our country is among the leading nations of the world. There are free public schools in every community, free secondary schools in urban centres, and a score of universities offering higher education to ambitious young people.

Family Allowances make easier the lot of the mothers of Canada. Unemployment insurance gives a measure of security to working men and women. Pensions give assurance to the aged. A health scheme being prepared by the federal government seeks to make medical service more widely available.

For the first time we celebrate Dominion Day with a country of the Fathers of Confederation an accomplished fact, with a country that has "Dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the end of the earth".



**CHARLES TUPPER** had a bitter fight against Joseph Howe, who changed his mind on Confederation, and tried to take out Nova Scotia.

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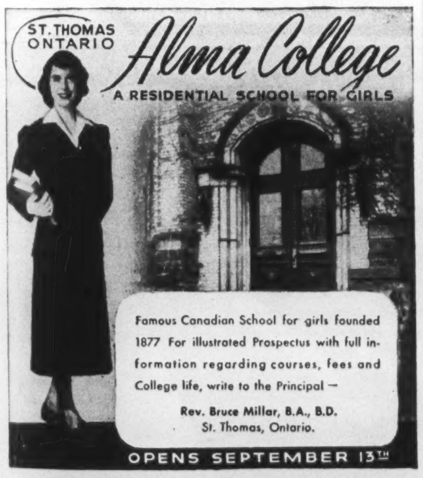
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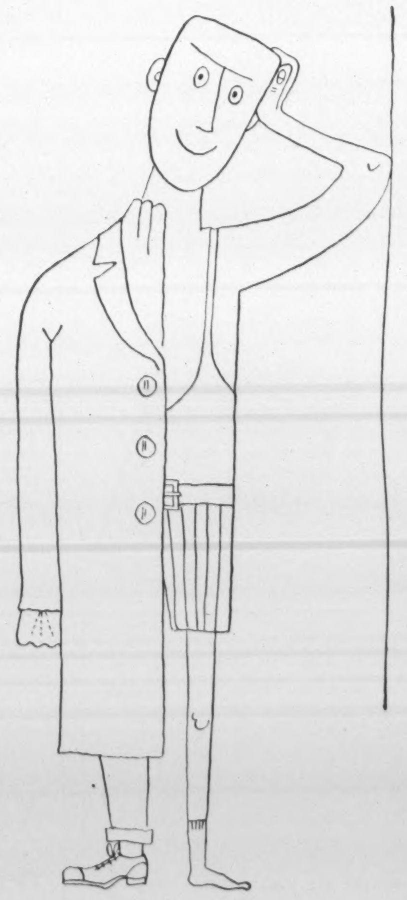

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WASHINGTON LETTER

# Famous Names In U.S. Politics: Reorganization Congress Job

By JAY MILLER

*Washington.*

GREAT names from the American political world will be heard from in the 1950 Congressional elections.

Democrats will have, once again, the powerful vote-getting magic of the name, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on their side. The third son of the late F.D.R., who guided the nation's destiny for 12 years, has been sworn in as Democratic Congressman for New York. The Senate Republican Campaign Committee will use the talents of Philip Willkie, son of the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie.

The Congressional elections, which will be a significant portent of possibilities in the 1952 presidential elections, are about a year and a half away, but the two major political parties are actively laying the groundwork now. Control of the Senate and the House of Representatives is at stake.

The current controversy as to whether to adjourn Congress on July 31, the date set in the Congressional Reorganization Act, or to continue the session either all summer or into late August, has a direct bearing on the Congressional elections.

The Republican-Dixiecrat coalition has successfully stalled much of the Truman Fair Deal Program and it will fight tooth and nail to prevent enactment of the elaborate program of social legislation sponsored by the President. Mr. Truman's determination to keep Congress in session all summer—and he reminded the solons "it looks like a hot summer"—is based on the Administration's desire to get ahead with Democratic legislation.

Also at stake is the proposal to reorganize the executive branch of the government, which has bipartisan support and is to some extent outside of the realm of party politics.

The Commission headed by Republican ex-President Herbert Hoover has drawn the blueprint, and Democratic President Truman has been given authority to proceed with reorganization. However, there is a 60-day joker, which means that the timing of the adjournment of this session of Congress will settle the possibility of eliminating some of the overlapping of functions of the government this year.

Mr. Truman has had his own experts working on plans to improve government and he says he is ready to submit them. Congress must approve his proposals, but if after the end of 60 days, Congress has done nothing to block his plan, he can go ahead with it.

•

## THE DEMOCRATS AND TAFT

### Can Murray Lincoln Beat Republican Strong Man?

INDICATIVE of the healthy respect of the Democratic Party for Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, conscientious and hard-working head of the G.O.P. Senate Steering Committee, is the news from the Des Moines "farm" conference. An Ohio farm leader, Murray Lincoln, is to be pitted against Taft.

Democrats are booming this proposal as part of their plan to make their party a real farmer-labor party, yet back of the desire is the fact that Mr. Taft has been one of the principal obstacles to passage of the Truman legislation. The proposal to put Mr. Lincoln into the race against Senator Taft was made by union leaders, at the conference in Iowa attended by such Democratic bigwigs as Vice President Barkley, National Chairman J. Howard McGrath and Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan.

Union leaders are especially resentful of the way in which Senator Taft has headed off passage of legislation to ditch the Taft-Hartley Act and restore the old Wagner Labor Act. While the Ohio Senator was unable to win the Presidential nomination, he has proven himself a power in Congress.

•

## TRUMAN AND SPYING

### The President Criticizes The Postwar Hysteria

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was asked about the current public and press furore over spy hunts and espionage cases at last week's press and radio conference. He blamed it on postwar "spy hysteria".

Mr. Truman declared that no part of the executive branch of government is hysterical and he promised that he would fire any public official who does get hysterical over spy hunts.

Mr. Truman likened current "spy fever" to the alien-sedition cases of the Jefferson Administration, in the latter part of the 18th century. He said the parallel between those times and today is amazing. Yet, in Jefferson's day, the hysteria finally died out and the country "didn't go to hell" and it's not going to now, Mr. Truman said. The President also took occasion to straighten out press rumors that F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover would resign over the reading of secret F.B.I. reports at the spy trial of government clerk Judith Coplon. Mr. Truman laughed off reports that the F.B.I. should be investigated.

His blast at "spy hysteria" came when a reporter asked him to comment on the fact that a number of well-known people are being branded as reds during current trials, investigations and hearings bearing on espionage.

Mr. Truman said the Administration is studying the problem of protecting confidential state papers.

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## IS U.S. ECONOMY SOUND?

### Truman Is Confident That Recession Will Not Deepen

PRESIDENT TRUMAN says he does not believe the United States is going through an economic or unemployment crisis. This view was substantiated to some extent by other officials when it was revealed that in a survey of 38 states, only five had put into effect depression-style relief laws. Yet government economists admitted that unemployment can go on climbing, close to the 5,000,000 figure, before the recovery influences will check the increase.

Stabilizing legislation is expected to have its effect late this year or in 1950. Federal and state officials declare that there is no crisis and they believe that the relief load can be carried without unsettling effects.

Brighter spots on the job picture were revealed in 10 states where unemployment has dropped in recent weeks. The Federal Reserve Board says that U.S. consumers have ready cash and savings and they want to buy. But they are hanging onto their money until prices get better. A permanent shift in the employment picture can have its effect on the elections next year. Already the Republicans are calling it a Truman recession. Administration forces say, wait and see, good times will return.

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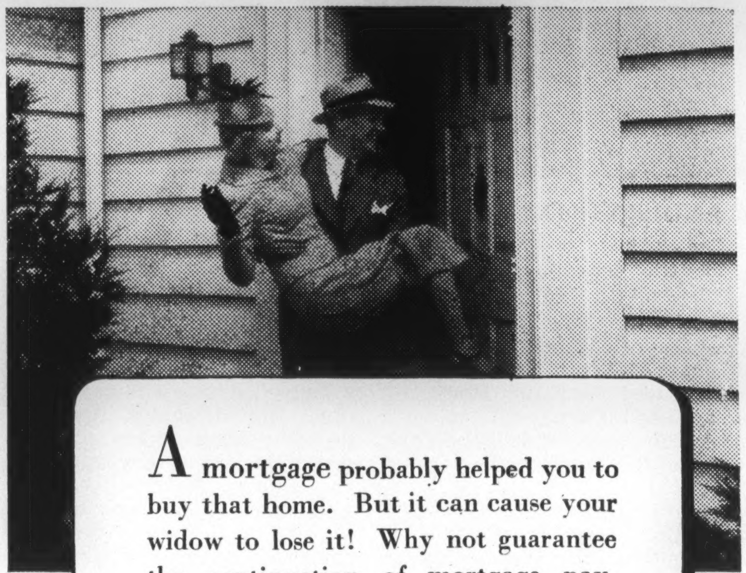
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# All Danes Ride Bicycles, From King To Newsboy

By P. O'D.

**In his second article (the first appeared last week) on his recent visit to Denmark, P. O'D. tells of his unsuccessful attempt to master a few words of Danish. He says it's small wonder the Danes are such good linguists. Of Copenhagen, "Harbor of the Merchants", he remembers the thousands of bicycles ridden by practically everyone from the King down, and the florists' shops which are everywhere. The Danes are always giving flowers to each other as gestures of courtesy on almost any occasion. P. O'D. even saw a policeman carrying one.**

**Denmark is a land of small farms conducted mostly as family affairs. Not a square yard of land stands idle. Tractors are rarely seen. There are extensive woodlands, mostly beech, and each tree felled is carefully selected. But there are few birds owing to the absence of thick undergrowth. And the few remaining storks will soon go because the marshy places they inhabit are being drained as part of the general habit of keeping everything tidy.**

*London.*

JUST before leaving for Denmark I was talking to a Danish lady who lives in England, and asked her if I was likely to have much difficulty in making myself understood with no knowledge at all of the language.

"If you talk English," she said, "most people will understand a little, and will like you and try to help you. If you talk French, not so many will understand, and they will not like you so much. But if you talk German, they will hate you."

Fortunately or otherwise, this last was a risk I was in no danger of running, my knowledge of German being what it is. I had to make do with English and a few phrases from a phonetic guide to Danish, which might have been Swahili or Ojibway for all the use it really was. I soon gave it up. In print Danish looks straight-forward enough, with many words and phrases that are very like English, but nothing seems to sound they way it is written—even phonetically. No wonder the Danes are good linguists. They have to learn other people's language, for hardly anyone else seems able to speak theirs.

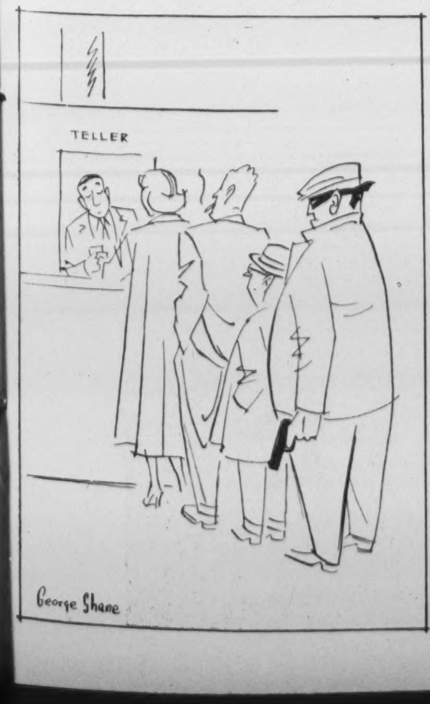
Copenhagen is a very pleasant city to visit, with its wide, handsome streets, its cleanliness and order, and its general air of well-being. There are poor districts, but no slums—certainly none that I could find in the course of some very extensive wandering. And hardly ever did I see any specimens of hopeless and abject poverty. This is surely remarkable in a city of a million inhabitants—a full quarter of the entire population of the country. The Danes are a sturdy and self-respecting people, and they work extremely hard.

Perhaps the most charming thing about Copenhagen is the constant presence of the sea. The name means, I am told, the "Harbor of the Merchants," and you are forever coming upon canals and quays and bridges and shipping in the most unexpected places, not just along the waterfront, but up among the streets and buildings. They are a constant reminder that the Danes are not only a nation of farmers, but also a nation of sailormen.

Then there are the bicycles. No one could write about Copenhagen without saying something about them, for they are everywhere in whole fleets or flocks or droves—"whichever is the greater", as they say in the official forms. Everyone seems to have one and to spend a lot of his or her time riding it, from the King down to the grocer's boy and the newsboy. Statisticians say there are over 500,000 bikes in Copenhagen, which I regard as an underestimate.

Parking would be a serious problem, but the Danes have tackled it in a big way. All along the streets there are bicycle racks, just as in Western towns in the woolly old days there used to be hitching-rails for the ponies. There are bicycle racks around public buildings, outside shops, in front of churches, wherever in fact a bicycle rack can be crowded in. And they are all full most of the time.

For the visitor—especially the visitor from countries where the traffic travels on the left instead of the right—the cyclists are the chief menace to life and limb. They are so numerous, so silent, and they travel so fast. Fortunately they ride extremely well, swooping and swerving, with a sure instinct for what even the unpredictable foreigner is likely to do next. Otherwise the daily holocaust would be horrible.



### Instinct

As it was, I didn't see a single person knocked down, though I did see some terrifyingly close shaves—and had some. But no one else seemed to think anything of it. Perhaps pedestrians acquire an instinct, too. They need to  to live.

Another thing about Copenhagen that immediately strikes the visitor—no, not literally—is the number of florists' shops. Never have I seen so many, for it is one of the many amiable characteristics of the Danes that they are forever giving flowers to one another.

If you call on a Danish family you bring a bunch of flowers. If you had a nice time, you send another to show your appreciation. There is hardly any social occasion into which flowers do not enter as part of the accepted language of courtesy. And so the flower shops are everywhere and are open all day and every day, even Sunday, so that you can rush in anywhere at any time and send someone or other a bouquet. The streets are full of people carrying them. I even saw a policeman with one. He was probably taking it along to give the sergeant.

### Different Lines

Denmark is of course famous as an agricultural country. It is the chief national industry. But I don't know that there is much that a Canadian farmer could either learn from or teach his Danish counterparts. for the farming there is conducted on entirely different lines.

It is a land of small farms, even tiny. Twenty-five acres would be a fair average, though there are some very big ones. And except on the big ones, there is hardly any mechanization as understood in Canada. The work of hauling is done almost entirely by horses, so that the sight of a tractor in the fields is a rare and surprising one.

Farming in Denmark is largely a family business, and it is conducted with a remarkable efficiency and thoroughness. Hardly a square yard of land is allowed to stand idle, and everything is cultivated and controlled with the utmost care. Even the cows stand tethered in the fields, and each must eat bare its little patch before it is moved on to the next—three or four times in the course of the day.

All this means work, but work is something that the Danes really do understand. No knocking off for them at five o'clock as on English farms, and no overtime, except on Sundays. "Wish I could get my chaps to work like that," said an English farmer whom I met there.

The point is that the Danes are working mostly for themselves, so they work as long as the light will let them. They must to make their farming pay, for their land, except in a few favored localities, is light and rather poor. That is why Danish farmers are so dependent on imported fertilizers. It is one of their present difficulties. But nothing can defeat such patient industry and skill as theirs.

### Disappointing Tidiness

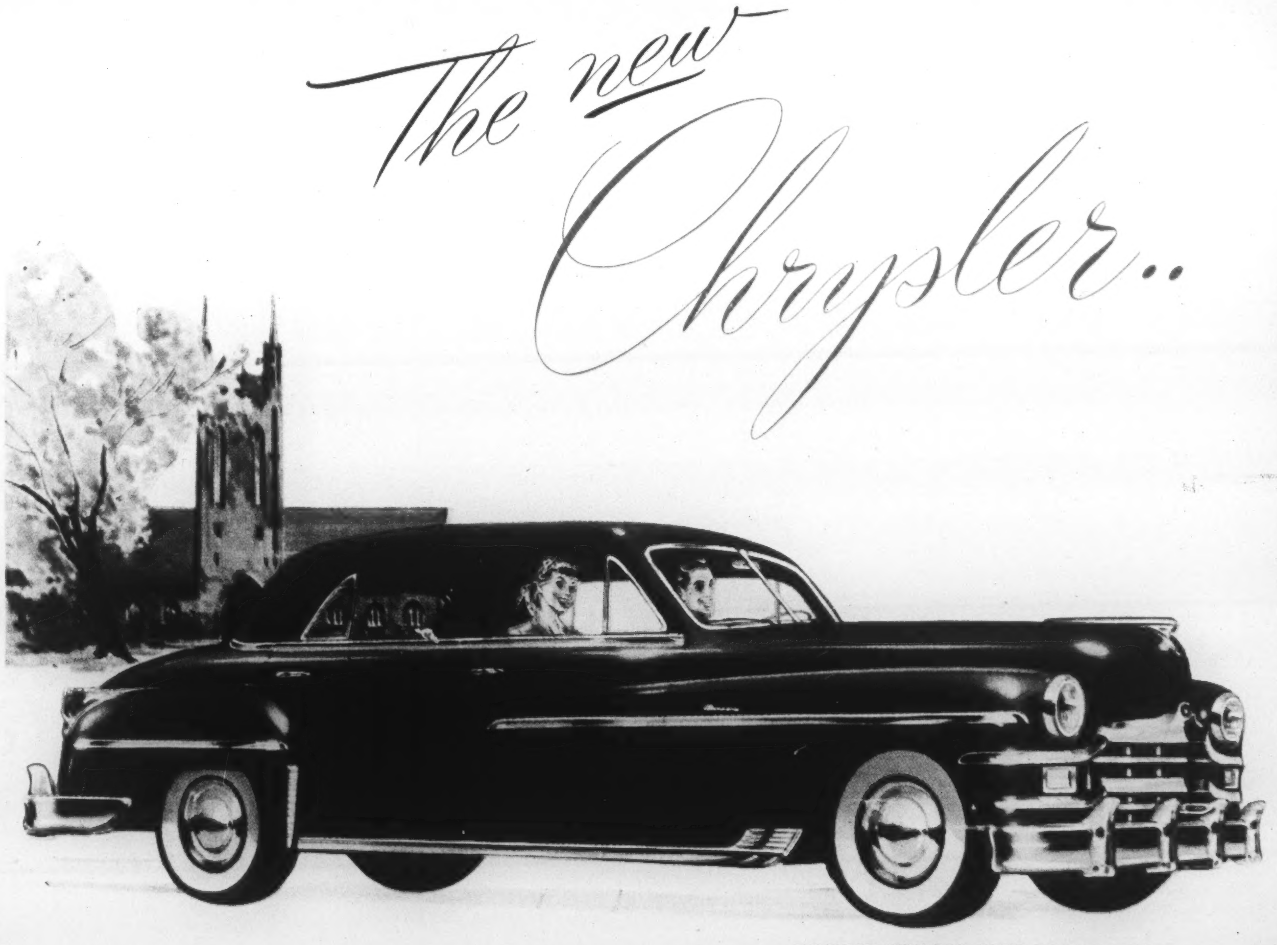
The Danish woodlands—and they have some extensive forests, mostly beech—are farmed with the same care as the land. No wholesale felling of trees there. Each tree to come down is carefully selected, and nothing is left to litter the ground. Even the small branches are made up into faggots and carted away. And in every space left open young trees are planted. A piece of woodland is regarded as a permanent investment.

TYPICAL COPENHAGEN STREET SCENE. **Famous stock exchange spire of twisted dragons'-tails can be seen left background.**

All this tidiness has one somewhat disappointing result. There are very few birds in the woods for birds like thick undergrowth, and of that there is very little, especially in beech woods. After the bird-song that fills the English countryside with melody at this time of year, it was almost disconcerting to walk through Danish woods and hear hardly a chirp. It was like walking in a cathedral, but a cathedral with no choir.

Most disappointing of all, there are hardly any storks left, and those only in distant corners where the national passion for cultivation and tidiness has not yet had full sway. Soon, I suppose, there will be none, for storks depend for their food on wild marshy places and these will all be drained.

Tidiness may be a great and, in so small a country, a necessary virtue. But it has its drawbacks, and this is surely one of them. No storks in the country of Hans Andersen! How grieved he would be if he knew!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LIGHTER SIDE

# The Art Of The Impossible

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MY POLITICAL correspondent, a Mr. P. K. Blufisch, has just sent in a few suggestions for the winding up of the federal campaign. So far, he points out, the election has been disappointing. The play has been slow and there has been noticeable apathy in the bleachers. But while the various parties have failed to interest the electorate as they should he feels they still have plenty of opportunity to make up for lost time if they will follow the advice of a non-party politician who has never allowed himself to be limited by the dictum that politics is the Art of the Possible.

Mr. Blufisch claims, in the first place, that the contestants have failed to make expert use of the political canard. A first-class canard, he says, should combine the meaningless and the inflammatory in about equal parts. As an example he cites a canard he had thought up himself—that at one time in his life Mr. St. Laurent was unable to speak a word of English. This canard, he says, should be set afloat in the English-speaking provinces at the same time as the companion-canard—that at one time in his life Mr. St. Laurent was unable to speak a word in French—was distributed in Quebec. From this point on the canard can be trusted to take care of itself and will probably develop rapidly into the rumor that Mr. St. Laurent's English (or French) speeches are written by somebody else and that half the time he doesn't know what he is saying.

Mr. Blufisch was particularly eloquent on the subject of pre-election promises, which he frankly describes as the Art of the Impossible. During the final week before election day he declares, the candidates should abandon the dull rules of realism and play a bold, raiding and imaginative game. Thus one Party should open with a bid of $150 a month Family Allowance, without means test. Either one of the opponents should then double the bid and the opener should promptly redouble. Simply as a sporting demonstration this type of play would be bound to capture the public imagination. Weak or timid bidding, he points out, rarely attracts kibitzers.

AT THE same time, he warns, the Party Leaders shouldn't overlook the rewarding possibilities in smaller fields. Large-scale promises such as national hospitalization, transcontinental highways, the overthrow of bureaucracy and the recapture of the British apple-market, are all very well, but the experienced politician won't neglect such attractive possibilities as, say, rural post offices. Mr. Blufisch is enthusiastic on this point. For the small, thoughtful gift to be tucked away in the toe of the electoral stocking, he points out, you can't beat the rural post office. The fact that the community may not have asked for a post office shouldn't act as a deterrent here, since the surprise of the unexpected offering contributes at least half the enjoyment. The wise candidate, he adds, will know how to make it clear to the community that if it doesn't acknowledge the offer suitably it can expect to get its mail as usual across the counter with the groceries. He warns however, that any threat of intimidation should be fastidiously avoided.

Mr. Blufisch also suggests, as offerings in the more modest category, the draining of cat-tail marshes, the abolition of the tax on cigarette papers, an investigation into the flickering of electric light bulbs and control of the train-whistle nuisance. He is convinced too that Mr. Drew's attack on the Opinion Polls lacked imagination and follow through. Mr. Blufisch would have had him offer to close the polls, then fit them out with three-piece bathroom sets and offer them as subsidized housing for needy families.

In the field of political cartooning, Mr. Blufisch points out that all parties have failed to make adequate use of the traditional Strange Bedfellows cartoon. So far they have only depicted Mr. Drew in bed with Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Coldwell in bed with Mr. St. Laurent. He suggests as a variation, Mr. St. Laurent in bed with Stalin, Stalin in bed with Mr. Coldwell, and Stalin, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. St. Laurent all in bed together, with Stalin trying to get control of the bedclothes. Other variations would be Mr. Drew in bed with Mr. McCullagh and Mr. Howe in bed with the late Baron Zaharoff.

MY CORRESPONDENT also feels that at this stage the various candidates and leaders can afford to use more vigorous language on the political platform. At the moment all revelations are incontrovertible and all denials are categorical, but he feels this isn't going far enough. Thus "deliberate misrepresentation" should now become "unmitigated lie," and "unexplained negotiation of public business" should be stepped up to "brazen misappropriation of public funds". "Contemptible", "outrageous", "shameful", "shameless" and "damnable" are all standard English usage in the last week of any campaign. He adds that such terms as "skunk", "louse", "swine", while colorful, are more suitable to bye-elections than to federal campaigns.

Up till now, Mr. Blufisch points out, the handling of vital public issues—*e.g.,* whether or not Mr. George Drew's picture was actually booed in public theatres—has been badly mismanaged. But while the public has been shamefully, outrageously and even damnably let down on this question there is still time to take advantage of the lively publicity such a situation can create. He suggests that all during the last week of the campaign every theatre carry a triple program consisting of "The Life of George Drew", "The Life of Louis St. Laurent" and "The Life of M. J. Coldwell". An experienced checker should be on hand to clock the exact number of boos, whistles, cat-calls and bursts of applause. The results should then be broken down, tabulated, and presented to the public in the form of a daily scientific survey. Naturally the Leader receiving the record number of boos and cat-calls will demand an investigation of the survey and this will keep all three vividly in the public eye.

Mr. Blufisch admits that while Mr. Drew, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Coldwell are all reasonably photogenic, there is bound to be a violent reaction against all three, particularly on the part of the electorate that would prefer to look at Miss Dorothy Lamour. He feels however that far from doing any harm, this will have a beneficial effect on the federal campaign. You can't get the public interested, he wisely points out, unless you get it mad first.

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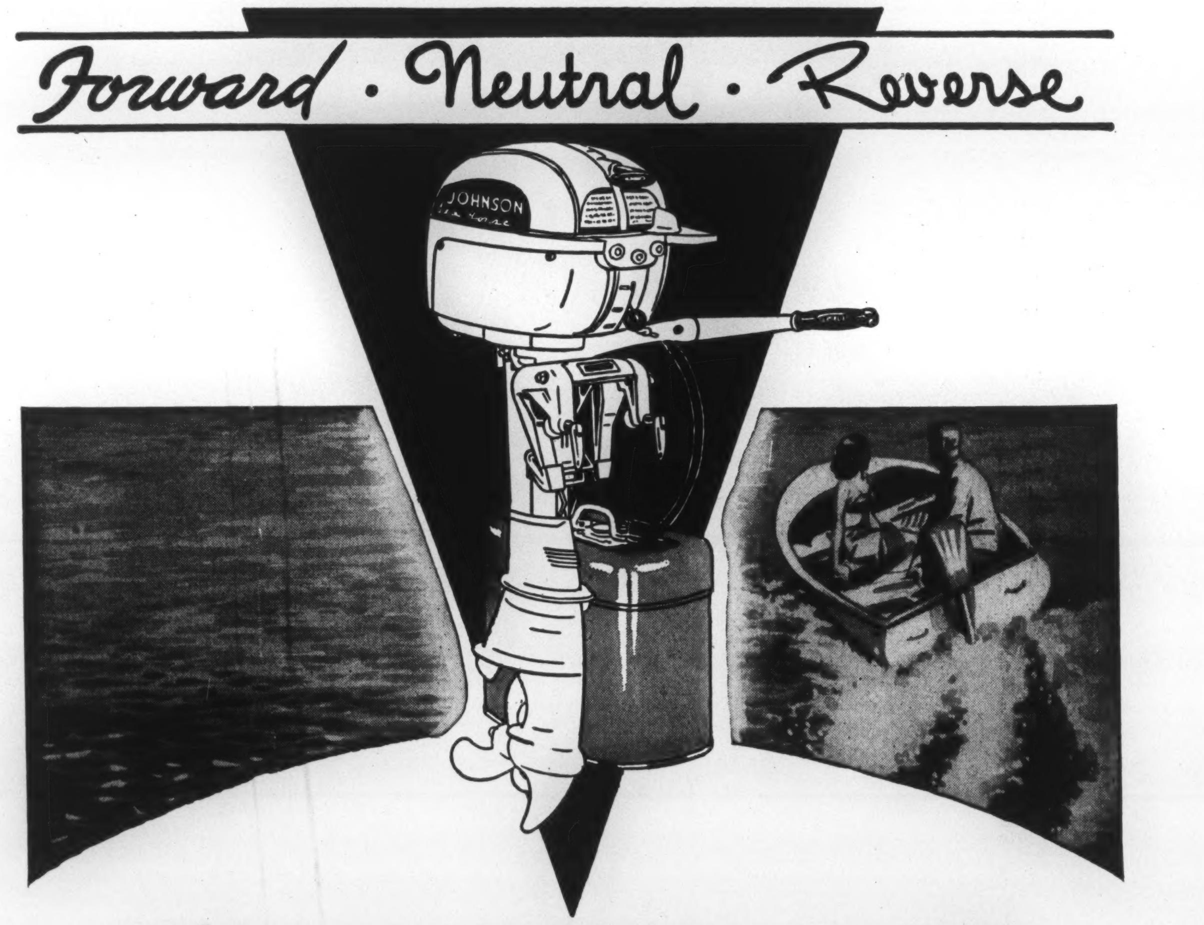

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# Selling U.N. To The World
# A New Approach To Peace

By ALBERT A. SHEA

**Keeping the world informed about what goes on at the U.N. is the task of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations. Creating the educational and cultural understanding necessary to the survival of the U.N. is the assignment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.**

**Their task of making the principles and activities of the U.N. better known has been called "the human approach to peace, tried for the first time."**

**This article examines the work of these organizations, and indicates some of their shortcomings. The author is a Canadian who has lectured in political science at the Universities of Manitoba and Toronto. At present holder of the Dafoe Foundation Fellowship, he is engaged in a study of mass communication at Columbia University.**

*New York.*

"GOOD news is no news."

This unwritten rule, observed by most newspapers, helps to explain why so much information reaches us about the controversies in the Security Council, and so little about the constructive work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

To everyone concerned with the transmission of ideas, the editor, the teacher, the advertising man and his colleague in public relations, the biggest challenge in the world is—or should be—the United Nations.

Probably more important than all the discussions in the councils, committees and assemblies of the U.N., is the effort to explain the United Nations, its principles and its operations, to people of all nations. When *the idea of the U.N.* becomes a part of the thinking of people everywhere, this idea will provide the firm foundation for a permanent and successful international organization.

A start has been made. The two agencies chiefly concerned are U.N.-D.P.I., the Department of Public Information of the United Nations; and U.N.E.S.C.O., the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## "Wonderful World"

Let's take a brief look at U.N.'s D.P.I., and begin with a letter received by the radio division of D.P.I. from a listener in Asturias, Spain:

"I have special interest in making clear to you that within the general framework of information now circulating in the world . . yours serves as a model because it is serious and dispassionate. How wonderful the world would be if everyone would act with the same amount of fairness and unanimity."

This is not an isolated letter from an enthusiastic fan. The radio division receives mail in many languages from all parts of the world which say basically the same thing, in different ways.

Recent press reports indicate that the broadcasts of the B.B.C. and the Voice of America are being regularly "jammed" by Russian transmitters. It is at the same time true that the broadcasts of the U.N. are being transmitted to Russia daily, in Russian, without interference. Moreover, because the U.N. does not yet have transmitters of its own, its programs are broadcast by the shortwave stations of the U.S. State Department, and of the C.B.C.; the same transmitters which emit the national programs which the Russians are busy jamming.

Each day the voice of the U.N. is fanned out to all parts of the world. It speaks thirty languages, and is heard for about one hundred hours each week. Many people hear news of the U.N. by radio in English, French, Spanish or Russian. But there are also U.N. announcers who speak Tagalog for the people of the Philippines, and Amharic for Ethiopians. Precisely because its news reports reach the critical ears of the 59 member nations, they must hew to the line of truth and objectivity with a delicacy which national news services can often afford to neglect.

In addition to the short-wave broadcasts, U.N. programs are heard in a number of countries over the domestic stations. In the United States all three major networks feature the U.N. in their weekly schedules, as does the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Great Britain's B.B.C. and the radio systems of Australia, New Zealand, France and several other countries regularly produce or rebroadcast programs featuring U.N. activities.

In addition to loaning its shortwave facilities at Sackville, N.B., to the U.N. for certain periods, and transmitting U.N. programs over its networks, the C.B.C. has a full-time radio correspondent stationed at Lake Success, Mr. King Gordon, who is responsible for originating many U.N. programs for Canadian ears.

Beginning the first week of May, 1949, television programs from Lake Success made their appearance on the American see-waves. Television set owners can now get a better close-up of the U.N. debates at home, than by visiting Lake Success.

Radio is one of the D.P.I.'s several main divisions. The press and publications section lends a hand to the foreign correspondents and broadcasters who report on the U.N., the "peace correspondents" as they are sometimes called. At the meeting of the General Assembly in Paris six months ago there were 1,500 such correspondents who secured information or assistance, such as the loan of a typewriter, from the U.N.

## Films

The press and publications section produces booklets and pamphlets with titles such as, "The United Nations, What It Is, How It Works, What It Does." These appear in a number of languages. It also publishes the weighty reference volume, "The United Nations Yearbook", and the periodical "United Nations Bulletin".

The U.N. has produced and distributed a number of films, including "The People's Charter", "Clearing the Way" and "Searchlight on the Nations." It makes use of film-strips, photos and posters. In 1947 and again in 1948 a world-wide poster contest was conducted which stimulated interest in many countries and produced a number of striking prize-winning posters.

The special services section encourages voluntary organizations in all countries to spread the good word about U.N. and assists them by providing films and printed material, and by arranging speakers where possible. To encourage teaching the story of the U.N. in schools, more than 1,200 volunteer centres have been set up in school and college libraries in more than 40 countries. These centres serve both teachers and students.

For the curious and the sceptical, a visit to Lake Success may be the starting point for a personal interest in the fate of the U.N. During 1948 more than a quarter million people

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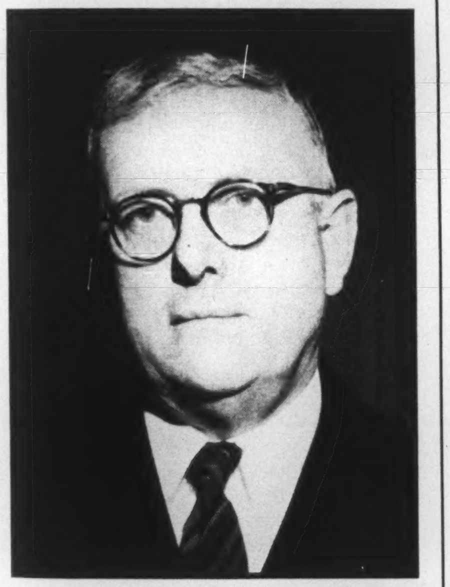
witnessed the discussions at Lake Success, and the D.P.I. was kept busy during Assembly sessions answering the telephone calls of the curious at the rate of 1,000 an hour!

Like any company doing business around the globe, the U.N. Department of Information has set up some 15 "branch offices" and plans more. Visit Prague, New Delhi or Moscow, Washington or Copenhagen, and you will find a United Nations information centre, stocked with printed material and photographs.

## Brief Glimpse

In this brief glimpse, we see only some of the department's numerous activities. To do its job the member nations have provided this branch of the U.N. with a budget of $3 million. It's not enough. Many an American business spends many times this amount to sell soap or cigarettes in the domestic market alone. Yet to sell the story of the U.N. to the whole world, to overcome the obstacles of distance and language, this is all the representatives of the nations felt they could afford.

The dividing line between the U.N.'s public information services and the specialized agency, U.N.E.S.C.O., is not a clear line, or a line that is easily drawn. In broadest terms, if D.P.I. is the news report from which we learn of the U.N.'s day-by-day progress, then U.N.E.S.C.O, is the school which lays the foundation for understanding the world in United Nations terms.



—*United Nations Photo*

**STOUT EFFORT to hold up faith in the U.N. was made by Herbert Evatt, President of recent Assembly.**

This is a task of huge proportions. Critics have suggested that until now U.N.E.S.C.O. has been too vague about what it would do, and how it would do it. Close examination reveals that the Organization is now engaged in a considerable number of important projects. It recently acquired a new Director General, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, whose writings reveal a clear concept of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s role. As former Minister of Education in his native Mexico, Dr. Bodet brings to the U.N.'s "Ministry of World Education" a reputation for clear thinking combined with practical action, as evidenced by his work on behalf of mass literacy in Mexico.

## Tasks Ahead

With an annual budget, which for 1948 amounted to slightly under $8 million, U.N.E.S.C.O. has devoted its efforts to the following tasks:

—the needs of the devastated areas for educational material and for press, radio and film supplies;
—encouraging and facilitating the exchange of persons, journals and books in the natural sciences and social sciences;
—mass communication: the translation and exchange of books, periodicals, radio broadcasts and films;
—cultural exchanges, and the establishment of an international theatre institute;
—fundamental education, with universal free and compulsory primary education as a minimum goal;
—the teaching of international understanding in schools.

These undertakings which have been described in general terms are in fact real efforts that can be seen with the human eye. In the Amazon basin a study of the resources of the area is under way, and a number of South American countries are watching with keen interest, and planning similar studies of their own resources. Teams of U.N.E.S.C.O. field workers are located in the Far East, the Near East, southern Asia and Africa studying the population and food problems of these areas. In a number of countries a U.N.E.S.C.O. "book coupon" plan is now in operation. It makes possible the purchase of American books by, let us say, a student at the University of Edinburgh, without further aggravating Britain's shortage of American dollars. Purchasers pay for the books in the "soft currency" of their own country, with U.N.E.S.C.O. acting as intermediary.

The diverse activities of U.N.E.S.C.O. lead towards a unified goal, so Dr. Bodet believes. In educational and cultural exchanges he sees the basis for a firmly-founded U.N. In his view no better medium can be found for the fellowship of man than the fellowship of cultures, because every culture has its roots deep in man. Through U.N.E.S.C.O. Dr. Bodet hopes to prepare men for an era of peace.

"Peace and justice require, above all things, the strengthening of that intellectual and moral solidarity without which the economic and political arrangements of governments would not secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world. One thing is needful if this solidarity is to spring from a real harmony of minds: *respect for the human being in his essential integrity and his multiple diversity.*"

So the director-general of U.N.E.S.C.O. has written.

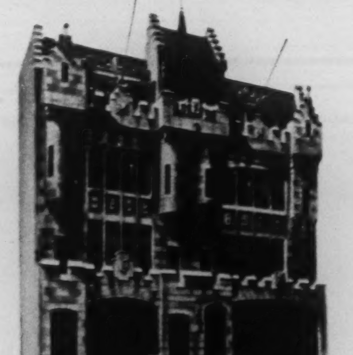
## Needs Friends

The U.N. is in need of friends. It needs friends who understand what it is trying to do, and who believe in it. It needs supporters who will appraise the U.N.'s failures and shortcomings with a critical eye, and still not lose their faith in its mission.

The cynical will try to dispose of the friends of the U.N. by referring to them as "do-gooders", by describing them as "starry-eyed". It has yet to be proven beyond dispute that to do good is bad, or that keeping an eye on a star is subversive.

Among the supporters of the U.N. is Mrs. Anne McCormick, a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, and a United States delegate to U.N.E.S.C.O. Speaking to an audience of New York City schoolteachers recently, Mrs. McCormick said: "Given more power, the right direction and a long term to work in, I believe U.N.E.S.C.O. could do more to unify mankind than anything yet attempted. It is the human approach to peace, tried for the first time."

The human approach to peace seems worth a try. Who knows? It might succeed.



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THIS is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements which, for the past two years, The House of Seagram has published in magazines and newspapers printed in many languages and countries throughout the world. These advertisements feature various Canadian products—lumber, salmon, furs, nickel, apples, plywood and many others.

❖ ❖ ❖

One out of every three dollars we Canadians earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. This campaign is designed to help all Canadian industries and, consequently, to help put money in the pockets of every Canadian citizen.

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❖ ❖ ❖

*The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.*

The House of Seagram

THE WORLD TODAY

# Ground Swell Runs Against Labor In Next British Election

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

PREDICTING elections can be a precarious business — as many people will be learning this week-end —but as I read the signs, they begin to point to a Conservative victory in the next British election. That is supposed to come early in 1950. The Labor Government has said all along that it would not hold it before then. But at the recent Labor Party Conference at Blackpool many delegates showed deep concern over the wide Conservative gains in the county council elections in April, and a well-known member, former First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Strabolgi, warned that an "economic blizzard" was coming and they had better hold the election soon.

Up until recently every non-Labor visiting Briton with whom I have discussed the question has conceded that Labor would win a new election, though by a much reduced majority. Then there is the much cited record of the Labor Government, an outstanding one for any government, of never having lost a seat in a bye-election in four years. It is not true that it has never lost a bye-election, as it is sometimes put. The record consists in having held every seat that it won in the general election of July 1945.

Bye-elections are, however, not general elections. It so happens that only one of 50-odd bye-elections has concerned a seat which Labor won in 1945 by a small majority. That was South Hammersmith, which the Conservatives tried mightily to regain in February, only to fail by a close margin. Even so, Labor's share of the vote fell by 5.2 per cent; and a change of only 4.2 per cent across the country from the 1945 figures would put the Conservatives in.

Through the years since the general election *The Economist* has kept a running tally of the vote percentages in the bye-elections. The case for these percentages, it argues, is that while every single constituency represents a gamble, the sum of 600 gambles is no gamble. Every shift of one per cent in the vote will change 15 to 18 seats; and a loss of 15 seats by one party means a shift of 30 in the parliamentary majority.

The tabulation shows that in the 15 bye-elections held during the first year after the general election Labor, riding high, increased its percentage of the vote in those constituencies (which had been mainly won by Conservatives) from 39.9 to 44.9. In the 11 bye-elections of the following year, held mainly in strong Labor constituencies, the trend veered sharply: Labor's share dropped from 67 per cent to 61.8. The Conservative vote did not rise, however, in proportion, but only from 30 to 32.9 per cent.

In the third year, there were 16 bye-elections, and these were in somewhat more average constituencies. Labor's share of the vote dropped still more sharply, from 55.2 to 48 per cent, while the Conservative vote rose sharply for the first time, from 38 to 46 per cent. In many of these bye-elections there were Liberal or Independent candidates, but in two bye-elections this year where there were no Liberals running the Conservative vote jumped by 12 per cent.

Since these figures are actual statistics on how people have been voting in Britain for the past three and a half years they carry far more weight than polls on how people might vote (if they voted at all). But bye-elections cannot be generalized on too freely even when, as above, they cover one-twelfth of all the seats in parliament. It is traditional that bye-elections go against the party in power, while in a general election the government party, mobilizing all of its strength, may win again.

## Lose Independent Vote?

It is in putting these results together with the striking Conservative gains in the borough and county council elections; with the success of Lord Woolton in revitalizing the Conservative Party organization, finding new members and voluntary workers and getting out the vote; with the drop in dollar exports; and with the trend of opinion among the middle class and professional class "floating vote" which gave Labor its margin in 1945, that one can see a fighting chance for a Conservative victory.

STORM CENTRE in British election will be Aneurin Bevan, who has implied civil war if Tories win.

Labor may well find that in handing most of the benefits of the Socialist state to the working classes, whose union leaders are the most powerful group in the party, it has lost the salaried and professional vote.

Here again, *The Economist* provides solid figures. In terms of 1938 purchasing power the British national income had risen by £878 millions (or about 20 per cent) by 1948. Increase in direct taxation took £627 millions, leaving a net increase of £251 millions to be divided among the population. This whole amount, and more, has been given to the workers, whose income rose by £338 millions, while that of salaried people fell by £178 millions.

The British are a very reasonable people. A great many of them, I think, would be willing to admit that the workers deserved a bigger share of the national cake than they got before the war. But there is a limit to everything. The workers have got all of the new cake, and a good slice of other people's cake. Now they are demanding still more, in the form of wage increases, just at a time when some of their own leaders see an economic blizzard coming, with the great seller's market gone and British exports meeting price objections all over the world and cheap German and Japanese competition just beginning.

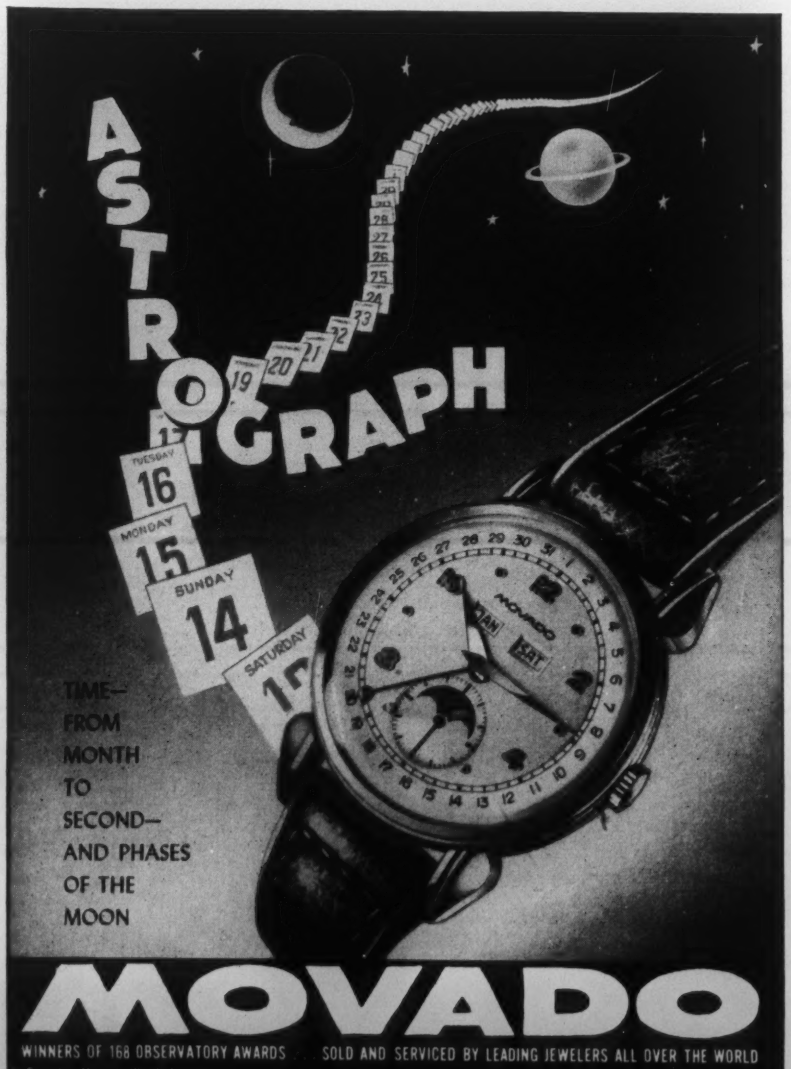
The tolerance of the British people, hard-pressed as they have been for years, cannot be stretched as far as to watch the powerfully organized workers reach for still more of a diminishing cake, without doing something about it. And next year—or perhaps this year—they will have a chance in the election to do it.

Curiously enough, Labor's own Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, will provide the main force in resisting further wage claims. And still more curiously, this policy of Cripps', as unpopular with the unions as was his budget, so that he felt compelled to say in the Commons: "I do not intend to play for popularity . . . As Chancellor I have a responsibility which cannot take into account the popularity or unpopularity of a decision", might be Labor's best election-winning policy.

The argument here is that even if they don't get their wage increases the organized workers can't desert their own party and vote Conservative, while if the workers are favored still more at the expense of the rest of the population, Labor is certain to lose the independent vote which provided its margin in 1945.

It can be safely said that, whether he remains Chancellor or resigns, Cripps will be the central figure of the coming election campaign. He stands out as the ablest man in British public life, and is universally respected for his incorruptibility and high sense of duty, even if he cannot be loved for his taxes of twelve shillings in the pound.

Cripps can be the greatest asset or the greatest liability of the Conservatives, as things turn out. Moderate Labor and moderate Conservative circles alike regard his policy as the right one to be pursued at the present time. Many Conservatives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TIME— FROM MONTH TO SECOND— AND PHASES OF THE MOON
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WINNERS OF 168 OBSERVATORY AWARDS . . . SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD

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With the addition of the Newfoundland mills, one of which is the biggest of its kind in the world, pulp and paper becomes even more important to Canada. Amidst industry, pulp and paper is first in employment, wages paid, exports, and production. It benefits all Canadians from sea to sea.

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118 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

freely admit that they could pursue no other if they were in power.

If Labor backs Cripps up solidly, a sufficient number of intelligent independent voters might argue that it would be better for Labor to carry out this policy than to have the Conservatives try to do it against union opposition, to swing the election. If Labor doesn't give Cripps such backing or make a whole-hearted effort to carry out his policy—in which case Cripps probably would resign—the floating vote will turn to the Conservatives.

### What Cripps Insists On

This Cripps policy, which may decide the election, is one of increasing the productivity of British industry, and lowering the prices of what Britain has to sell. To this end he insists that wages cannot be raised or social services increased for the present.

Holding the price line on exports means holding the wage line at home. And since there have been wage increases since Cripps first began to oppose them, one commentator remarks that logically the Chancellor must now want wages reduced. He hasn't called for *that,* however. To reduce export prices, and to provide a bigger national cake to slice up at home, he insists on a heavy investment of capital to modernize British industry, and calls for harder work all round.

The great difficulty, of course, is to get across to the workers the seriousness of the over-all position of the country, which is now impoverished and desperately dependent on distant markets, and has attempted to go too fast in providing social benefits for her people under these circumstances. The workers of Britain certainly are not living in any paradise under the Labor Government, for all its cradle-to-grave schemes of health and security. But they are living much better than they ever did before, and the answer which many give to warnings of the country's precarious economic position is: "If this is a crisis, give us more of it!"

I believe, nevertheless, that a great many Britons have common sense enough to understand that with the whole world insecure and Britain's economic situation so precarious, no government can guarantee complete security to the British people. And I think that they will understand that, if Cripps' diagnosis is correct—and even the Conservatives admit that: more must be produced, at a lower cost—then his policy for meeting the situation lacks one important element, emphasized in the Conservative policy. That is, the freeing of initiative, the providing of incentives for the worker who is willing to work harder and the man who has an idea or an invention and is ready to back it with his money.

### What Tories Would Do

It is often asked, what could a Conservative Government do differently from a Labor government? The great Conservative failing has been in producing a clear plan of what they would do. Obviously it would be better if the Conservatives went in on some other basis than just because the people voted Labor out; and obviously they would be much more likely to get in if they could offer a clear program—especially a liberal one, which would appeal to the two and a quarter millions who stayed with the Liberal Party, hopeless as it was, in 1945; and to the roughly two million floating voters.

But enough has come out in discussions of a Conservative platform, and in letters from prominent Conservatives to *The Times,* to indicate the general lines of what they would aim to do. There is no serious suggestion that they would try to return the coal mines, the railways and the Bank of England to private ownership. But they would quite possibly split up British Overseas Airways, which has long operated at a loss and with obsolescent planes, among private operating companies. And they would halt the projected nationalization of the steel industry.

The steel industry is an outstanding example of expansion and modernization under private initiative, and the Labor leaders are giving the impression to many Britons of being more devoted to their theories than to sound economics in insisting on going ahead with its nationalization.

What the Conservatives are saying they would do with coal and the railways is decentralize their administration, to get the management closer to the local problems—and not least of all, to labor problems. While they cannot alter very much the economic structure of the country as it is today, Conservative policy is to reduce the great concentration of power in London by decentralizing as much as possible. Thus there has been some talk of letting the Scots and the Welsh run more of their own affairs, and the question of Scottish and Welsh legislatures (Northern Ireland already has one) has been discussed, although the idea does not seem to have reached the point of being practical politics as yet.

The chief Conservative election appeal shapes up as a call for the freeing of initiative and the provision of more incentive to work and risk, government in the interests of the whole community, and living within the national income.

The Conservatives have not been very impressive in opposition, and are not yet united behind an alternative policy to that of Labor. But this disadvantage, which has been a grave one up to now—so that in public opinion tests most of the people who left the Labor column went into the "Don't Know" column and not the Conservative—may not be such a handicap now that dissension is showing itself within the Labor Party.

### Dissension in Labor Party

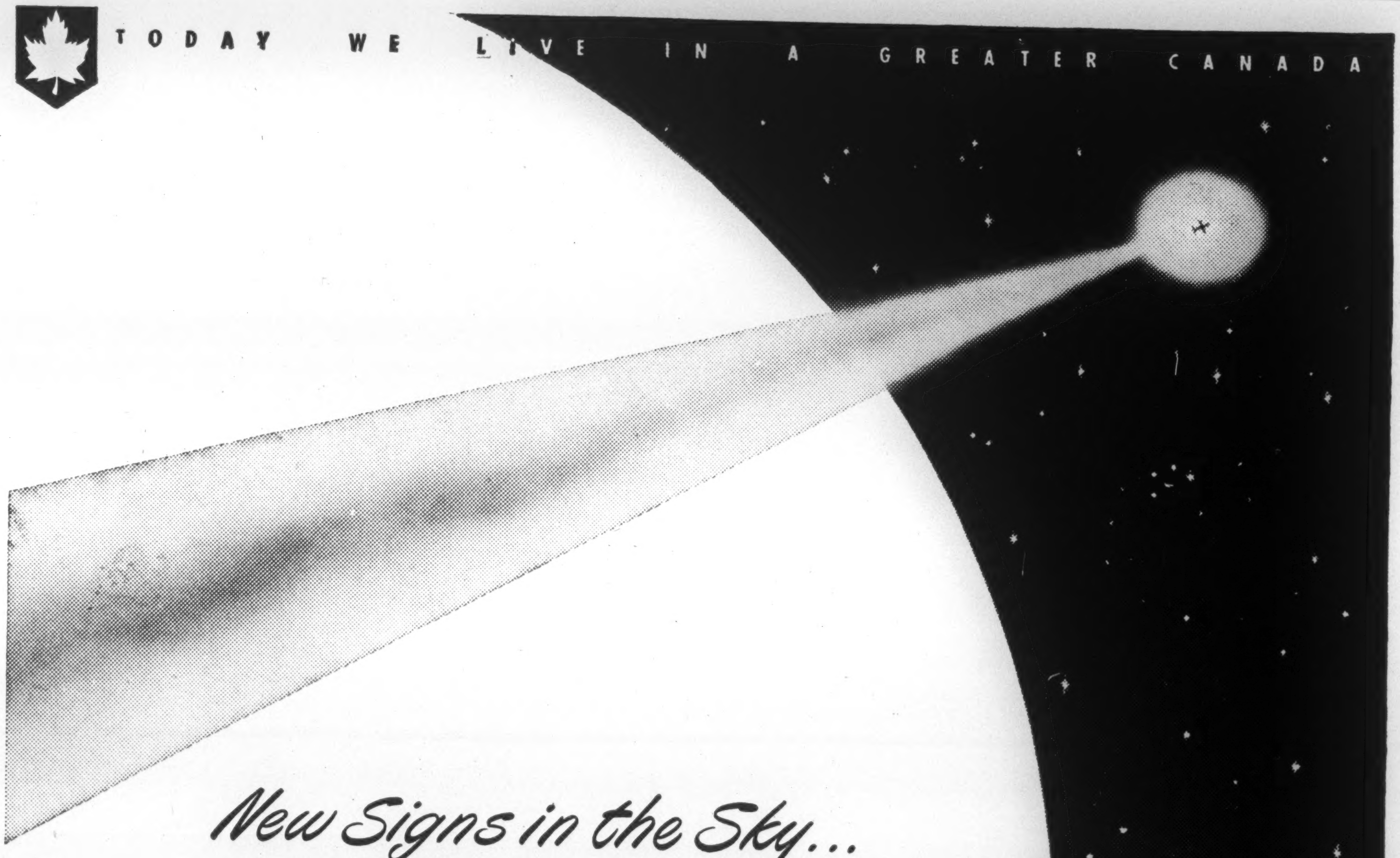
A real division is growing between those who would go slow and consolidate what has been done, and those who would plunge ahead and carry out the full Socialist recipe at once; between Morrison who has a large share of the British practical sense and would respect the decision of the electors, and Aneurin Bevan who talks about "civil war" if the Conservatives should win; between Cripps who would allow a fair cut of the cake for all, and the unions which demand an ever larger share for themselves.

Two general impressions which the independent voters seem to be gaining may prove decisive: that Labor is stubbornly determined to pursue its doctrine, nationalizing such things as steel and insurance which are working very well as they are, when so much remains to be done to tidy up what has been nationalized already; and that the Labor government cannot control its workers, while the workers cannot appreciate the radically new character of the strike threat, when used against their own government and their "own" nationalized industries.

But though the groundswell seems to be running against Labor, it is certain that the next election will be one of the closest and bitterest ever fought in Britain, with the outcome depending a great deal on the economic situation at election time.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

TODAY WE LIVE IN A GREATER CANADA

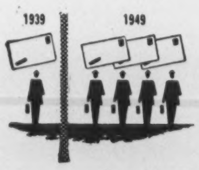


*New Signs in the Sky...*

A distant hum and a flashing streak in the outer sky announce another exciting Canadian achievement—a new jet plane designed and built by Canadians—one more example of the meteoric advances made by Canadian skills and manufacturing abilities.

In Canada, too, giant airliners, which have won international recognition, are now being built for the world's air routes of today and tomorrow.

Today our production—both in extent and variety—has attained heights undreamt of even ten years ago, creating new opportunities in every field of activity for the talents and enterprise of young Canadians.



Increase of air traffic: today Canada's commercial aircraft carry more than four times the number of passengers and three times the amount of mail they did in 1939.

One of a series presented by

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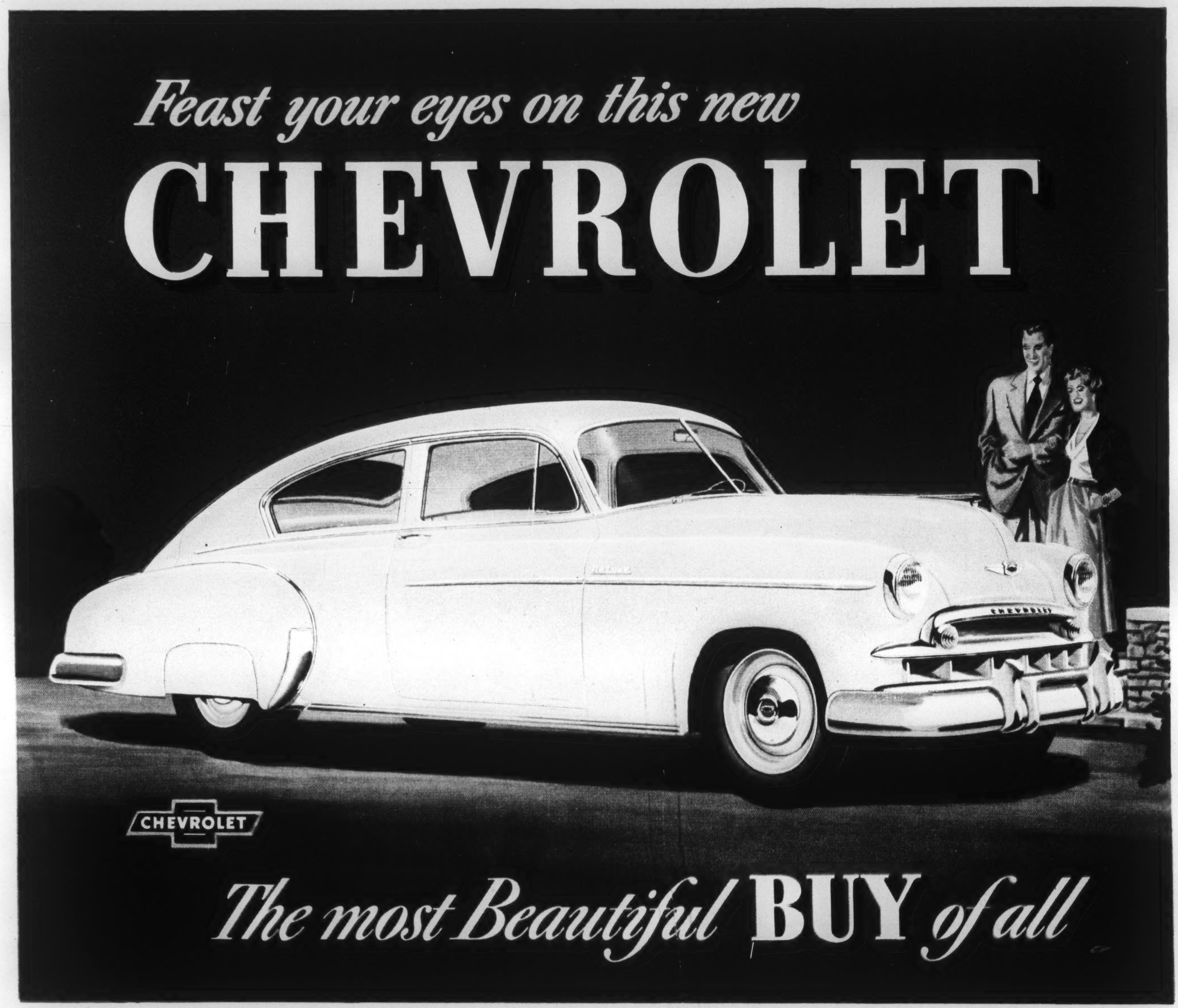
*"I sometimes find it hard to realize the extent and rapidity of our plant's growth. It has all been based, of course, upon the tremendous expansion of Canadian industry in general, which has created countless new opportunities in every field of activity for the energy and enthusiasm of young Canadians."*
*—says* HARRY J. SEHL *of Kitchener.*

The development of Sehl Engineering is a typical Canadian success story. Only 14 years ago, Mr. Sehl, with one assistant, began operating a small tool and die shop in Kitchener. Its expansion has been spectacular, with new lines of production added, new departments established and new plants built. Today the company, with 90 employees, is fast becoming one of the leading metal producing concerns in the country.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Prove these points to your own satisfaction, and we believe that you will add *your* voice to the nationwide verdict: new Chevrolet is the winner . . . on *every* point, *the most beautiful buy of all!*

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—Photo courtesy Canadian National Railways

Mount Edith Cavell and Lac Beauvert, Jasper National Park.

## PORTS OF CALL

# In Highways, Golf And Swimming Jasper Enjoys A Face-Lifting

By LUDLAM HAWKINS

THERE'S something new and different and exciting in store for visitors to Jasper National Park this year. For the oldtimers, those who simply cannot resist the appeal of Jasper and return year after year to feast on the grandeur of the lofty snow-capped peaks and the indescribable beauty of the Rocky Mountain lakes, the new developments in the park will be an added joy.

For those who intend to visit Jasper for the first time this year, the new developments will be accepted as further proof—if further proof is necessary—that Jasper, this great summer playground of Canada, is indeed the ideal holiday spot.

Right now, just outside Jasper village, the excavation is completed and the cement expansion walls are erected for the new full Olympic-size swimming pool. When finished, and in operation by July 1, the great 165 by 42-foot pool, with a bottom of 15 feet at the deep end, will be lighted from under-water for night-time swimming, and the water will be kept fresh and sweet by a circulating filtration system.

The bath house, which is now nearing completion, is being built of pink granite taken from the unique pink granite mountain which is encountered at mile 47½ on the Columbia Ice Field highway south of Jasper village.

The sports center, of which the swimming pool is part, will not be quite ready for full play this season, but visitors will be able to see what is in store for them when the project is completed. All the filling for the new field is finished, and grading and other work is now in progress. The field will contain tennis courts and bowling greens, a full-size baseball and football field, and athletic field with quarter-mile track, and during the winter months skating and curling facilities will be available.

—Photo courtesy C.N.R.

Eremite Creek, Tonquin Valley

Just north of the famous Raven totem pole of Jasper village, handy to train travellers and motorists alike, there has been erected a modern Parks information building, also of pink granite, where complete information about all the national parks of Canada may be obtained. The building, which contains clean rest rooms and other amenities for the traveller, will operate between May 24 and October 15. Another information bureau, situated at the height of land on Sunwapta Pass, will also be functioning for information, checking and registration.

For golfers who travel to Jasper just to play the scenic Totem Pole course of Jasper Park Lodge a treat is in store. All last summer bulldozers and workers swarmed over some extra land of the course with the result this year three new holes will be ready for play. Golfers who know the course will recall the method used to play nine holes. They would play from No. 1 to No. 6 in the regular order, then cut off to No. 11 and No. 12, then cut through again to No. 18 for home.

With the new holes, which are now ready for seeding and which should be playable fairly early in the season, the new routing will be No. 1 to No. 6 as usual, and then over the three new holes to home. The home fairway on the nine-hole course will approach the club house between No. 1 fairway, which strikes out to the left, and the practice fairway which strikes out almost directly in front of the house. No. 18 fairway and hole, to the right of the practice fairway, remains, of course, where it is.

Fishermen will welcome the news that five new rearing ponds have been completed at the fish hatchery on the banks of the Maligne River. This makes a total of 15 such ponds. The landscaping of this picturesque industry, placed as it is by the side of the galloping mountain stream, is also fairly well complete and the spot will be well worth a visit.

It will be recalled that last year extensive work on the highways of Jasper Park was started. The Eastern highway, running from Jasper Village to the East Gate, is now ready for its hard surface. When completed, it will have a 20-foot hard surface with two six-foot gravel shoulders. The Columbia Ice Field road is now ready for its hard surface for a distance of 18 miles out of Jasper village.

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Losses paid since organization
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ask your Canadian Pacific agent for full information.

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

# Part and Parcel Of The Twenties Was The Life Of Jimmy Walker

By T. K. MACKELL

BEAU JAMES—by Gene Fowler—*Macmillan—$5.00.*

THIS biography of New York City's late mayor is sub-titled "The Life and Times of Jimmy Walker", and very aptly, too, because it is impossible to separate the life of the man from the times in which he lived.

Though he was born in 1881, James J. Walker flourished, and held the highest public office in the world's largest city, during the incredible Twenties of Prohibition, gang warfare, lurid journalism, and unparalleled prosperity. Any appraisal of the character and actions of the man must be conducted against the background which formed that character and was the scene of those actions.

Jimmy Walker was one of the fated people who would inevitably have been a Personality in any time or place. Complex and often confused, he possessed a quickness of mind and a zest for living which couldn't help catapulting him into the public eye and keeping him there. It wasn't so much what Walker did; it was the fact that he did it in public.

Gene Fowler admires his subject and takes a strongly partisan attitude in the matter of the charges of "malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance" which were eventually brought against him at the time of the Seabury investigation. Quite possibly Fowler's opinion is the correct one, that Walker was not guilty of dishonesty, but of carelessness.

Though Fowler takes Walker's side in his evaluation of the incidents in the Mayor's life, he does not at any time attempt to avoid discussion of those incidents. Walker's somewhat notorious love life, which was inextricably mixed up with his political life and in fact often interfered with it, is unfolded in some detail and with considerable sympathy. The story of his long and complicated association with Betty Compton makes fascinating and, at the end, almost incredible reading. For example, after Miss Compton's death, and at her deathbed request, her third husband (Walker) and her fourth and last husband lived together in one house with the three children of the two marriages.

It is Fowler's belief that the puzzling reversal of form which characterized Walker's last year was a result of his return to the Catholic Church. By it he explains the strange renunciation of Miss Compton, the new piety, and the retirement from the nocturnal life of New York which Walker had loved so long and so well.

"Beau James" may prove something of a disappointment to admirers of Fowler's previous and more sprightly biographies. Fowler never seems to get as close to Walker as he did to, say, John Barrymore. Perhaps one reason for this is that Walker was a more complex figure, and certainly had a more complex career. The author has attempted to cover Jimmy Walker's life and times in as much detail as possible, and, as in the case of the Seabury probe, some of these details make for tedious reading.

Nonetheless, "Beau James" is a workmanlike, often witty, and usually penetrating study of the gay fellow who became New York's best-loved mayor and, largely because of his own warm and expansive personality, one of the world's best-known figures of his time.

## Panoramic Portrait

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE CITY AND THE CATHEDRAL—by Robert Gordon Anderson — *Longmans, Green—$4.75.*

MR. ANDERSON, who is the author of a number of books about France, is presently engaged in writing the biography of Paris, a city for which he, like most men of good sense and good taste, entertains an abiding passion. The present book, which is complete in itself, is a panoramic portrait of the city during the century which witnessed the finest flowering of Mediaeval culture and established Paris as the intellectual capital of Western Christendom. What Mr. Anderson doesn't know about thirteenth-century Paris is scarcely worth knowing. He appears to have an intimate acquaintance with every conceivable aspect of Mediaeval life and obviously desires to impart everything he knows to his readers, no matter how much vexation may be involved in the process.

There is so much that is interesting and illuminating in this account it is a pity that it is not better ordered. Mr. Anderson has the typically American genius for research but he is just a little overwhelmed by the extent of his knowledge — he is terrified of leaving something out! His chapters teem with activity; they are crowded with incidents and full to bursting with people of every kind and degree. The *dramatis personae* includes Louis the Ninth and his successors, Eleanor of Aquitaine and Blanche of Castille, Thomas Aquinas and Roger Bacon, St. Dominic and Dante; the scenes include the court and the parliament and the battlefield, the universities, the guides and the churches, the libraries and the market-places. No detail of life, at any level, escapes the eye of this incredible chronicler.

If the whole book could be pruned and pared down, stripped of a lot of excess foliage, with fewer facts, with its bustling, busy sentences slimmed and shaped—in other words, entirely recast by someone who is a writer as well as a researcher—"The City and the Cathedral" might be a first-rate book and a useful antidote to the current rash of so-called "historical novels". As it stands now, it falls short of its promise.

## Hilarity And A Plug

By JOHN PAUL

THE FREEBOOTERS—by Robert Wernick—*Saunders—$3.50.*

WAR novelists are still reporting from too close to the conflict, too close to work out a "Farewell to Arms". But this is not to say that novels on arms cannot be entertaining when aimed at nearer targets — the sardonic humor of war, for instance.

The writer is stumped by the meaning of war too, but he doesn't let that bother him. He belongs to the They-Never-Had-It-So-Good School, recounting how officers and men tried to get their licentious most out of the upset of battle. No combat heroics cloud the message; it is simply the colorful record of the meanderings and indulgings of a cozy, little unit that follows in the wake of liberation from North Africa, to Italy and on to Southern France.

The unit justifies itself by making reports and surveys about vaguely high-toned intelligence matters (of not the slightest importance) on how liberated civilians reacted to the liberation. The liberation reactions of this little group of voluptuaries in khaki are at a jovial and primal level and men and officers seize advantage well and truly.

Rather than take the war too seriously, three GI's try an experiment in race relations, understanding and camaraderie. They are an idealistic, yet tough and controlled sergeant who is the narrator, a husky, sensitive Negro called John Black, and Dibby, a combat veteran with a flair for the Olsen-&-Johnson type of practical joking. The experiment runs against the grain of U.S. tradition and army segregation, not to speak of details like separate transports, separate chow lines, separate toilets, and little, if any, front line assignments for blacks.

But all this seriousness is minuscule indeed beside the hilarity, gags, conversations with athletically amorous buddies, and episodes of their own. They beat up bars in Naples, handle and mishandle a sybaritic French baroness, get into jams and work rackets in Paris. The last chapter is a riot of cynicism.

The message is frankly negative — "the opportunism of liberated and liberators" — but the vehicle which carries the banner is a blaring circus calliope loaded with clowns who are able to take your mind off the plug.

—*Photo by John Steele*
FRANCES SHELLEY WEES

## Mystery *And* Romance

By JOHN BISHOP

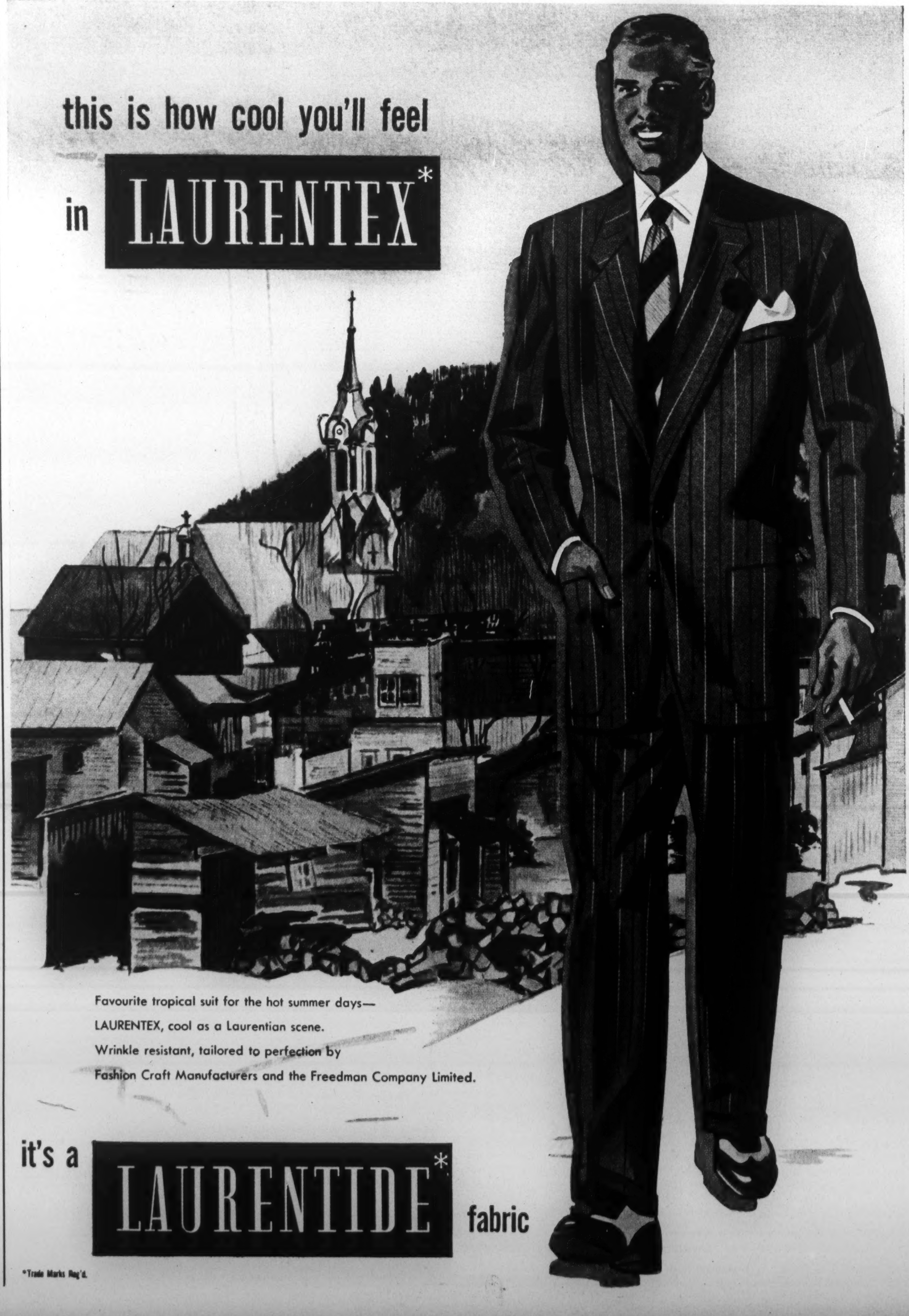
UNDER THE QUIET WATER—by Frances Shelley Wees—*Collins—$3.00.*

FRANCES SHELLEY WEES lives in Toronto and is the author of nine books. Her latest, "Under The Quiet Water" was magazine-published in a condensed version. Having had some experience with book-condensations, we are pleased to report that we have read her latest novel in its fuller form. And it does her credit. It is several notches above the usual whodunit, and where the latter disposes of romance (treated sincerely and sympathetically) as excess baggage, Mrs. Wees's book weaves romance with mystery to the exclusion of neither.

The scene is laid in the sleepy town of Tressady, where pretty well every one is respectable. Allie Jordan is the central character. She edits the town paper and makes sure that the wrong person doesn't get credited with the blue ribbon for peach preserves in the local fair. Danny March is the young lawyer of the town. These two excellently drawn characters join forces in order to find out the facts behind a suicide and an apparent suicide.

We certainly don't intend to spoil the story for you. You will enjoy reading it. The love story is convincing enough, and it is no exaggeration to say that each chapter is a unit of suspense in its own right. The whole production gives unmistakable evidence of careful planning. The one or two roughnesses in style (a cat washing "first one of her four kittens and then the other"; unwarranted change of tense, as in "While she was massive, he was slender; he must be at least ten years younger than she") are not at all typical of the general level. We are even content to consider them printer's errors.

But we thought that Mrs. Wees paid perhaps too magnificent a compliment to her hero's memory for feminine clothing, and by inference a compliment to the memory of most mere males when Danny March says: "Let me get this straight. You weren't the girl . . . were you the girl wearing the grey squirrel coat . . . with a kind of pointed hat wound with a lot of stuff . . . scarves or something . . . blue and pink and purple, like a magician's hat? Was that girl you?" Without losing sight of the fact that he had *never seen her again since* the time he is referring to, how long before these words were uttered do you suppose that Danny had seen her in this outfit? Come on, now, be a good sport. Take a guess. Well, the answer is ten years: What a man!



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## THE BOOKSHELF

# Anthropology's Lesson For Man: No World-Wide Grey Sameness

By JOHN YOCOM

MIRROR FOR MAN—by Clyde Kluckhohn—*McGraw-Hill*—*$4.75.*

EVER since The Bomb was first dropped, philosophers—or at least people who think they speak for philosophers—have been *tch! tch!*-ing the scientists. What the scientists were doing about the future they said, just added up to bad, but definitely!

In a remarkable book, which has won for its author, a Harvard professor of anthropology, a $10,000 publisher's prize, the lie is given to this line of thinking. The scientists—at least the anthropologists or the researchers in culture—are humanists after all and they have some sensible advice on how to run the world if the economists and politicians will but listen.

Dr. Kluckhohn analyzes this field of science and shows what jobs anthropologists have already performed and those they are prepared to do. They are no longer only diggers and collectors concerned with the science of long-ago and far-away, although they still continually fill in their knowledge anywhere. More important, the anthropologist deals with the here and now. He wants to relate his knowledge of past and present cultures to current problems, whether it means leading on the road to world unity or getting out a booklet on G.I. behavior in Australia and the proper attitude to Moslem women.

The diggers and collectors look forward as well as back, make comparisons as to how people solved or failed to solve their problems, test theories about human nature and the course of human progress.

No doubt the Second World War gave impetus to the science and took it out of—if it ever were in—the Ivory Tower. There was practical assistance from anthropologists—and their range was wide. For the U.S. soldiers and Marine Corps men in the South Pacific they wrote "survival manuals", dealing with problems of food, clothing, dangerous insects, water supply, and proper ways of securing native cooperation. They were able to point out to the British that the sexual behavior of G.I.'s in England rested partly on their interpreting the behavior of U.K. girls as signifying what the same behavior of U.S. girls would indeed have indicated.

## The Practical Men

At home and overseas anthropologists operated in professional capacities in Military Intelligence, the State Department, the O.S.S., the Board of Economic Warfare, the O.W.I., the F.B.I., etc. One man who could deal properly with savage Indians in Ecuador led an expedition seeking new sources of quinine. Others got out manuals on jungle and desert emergencies, took assignments ranging from screening Indian draftees to preparing monographs on how to identify stale fish or enemy propaganda.

Before such a record, Doubting Thomases perforce lend an ear when men like Dr. Kluckhohn outline how anthropologists' aims and techniques, modest as they are, might help us out of the postwar mess.

The unique contribution of the anthropologist rests on the fact that he alone studies all aspects of a given area—human biology, language, technology, social organization, adaptation to physical environment. He views society as a rounded whole, tending to be a middle man whose indispensable function is that of making one group see the point of view of another.

The anthropological outlook demands toleration of other ways of life, so long as they do not threaten the hope for world order. And the anthropologist has studied enough cultures to realize that *no* single one, no matter how highly regarded by its people, should be crammed down the throats of other people. No cramming, just diffusion of culture! The anthropologists' solution for world unity is diversity: agreement on a set of principles for world morality but respect and toleration for all activities that do not threaten world peace. The world must be kept for differences.

Dr. Kluckhohn is a phrase-maker and a thought-provoker. His language is for an intelligent layman; he leaves no argument dangling but clinches his thesis with undeniable examples. We see that every culture is a precipitate of history and we are wrong in discounting any one simply because we know nothing about it. Those of us who are insecure in ourselves will be the first to manifest hostility towards others.

Fortunately, people *can* get on with peoples, for anthropologists have no evidence that prolonged collaboration between different peoples is impossible. Anyway the shrinking of the world makes mutual understanding and respect on the part of different peoples imperative.

Dr. Kluckhohn forcefully knocks U.S. smugness. The race myth—even as it applies to the American Negro—is a myth and nothing else. There is no evidence whatever that the genes which determine skin color or hair form are correlated with genes influencing temperament or mental capacity.

Futhermore, since four-fifths of the earth's population are colored, we can no longer treat them as subordinates. The situation demands mutual respect, the recognition of differences without fearing, hating or despising them. Incidentally, there is no evidence from the biological point of view that "race" mixture is harmful.

Anthropologists have already helped as trouble-shooters of "race" tensions in communities. They have surveyed potential danger-spots and predicted where flare-ups might occur so that the social service and law forces could be prepared. They have also acted as advisers to many projects for the long term improvement of "race" relations.

Dr. Kluckhohn's advice is crystal clear for the individual, his own country, and the world:

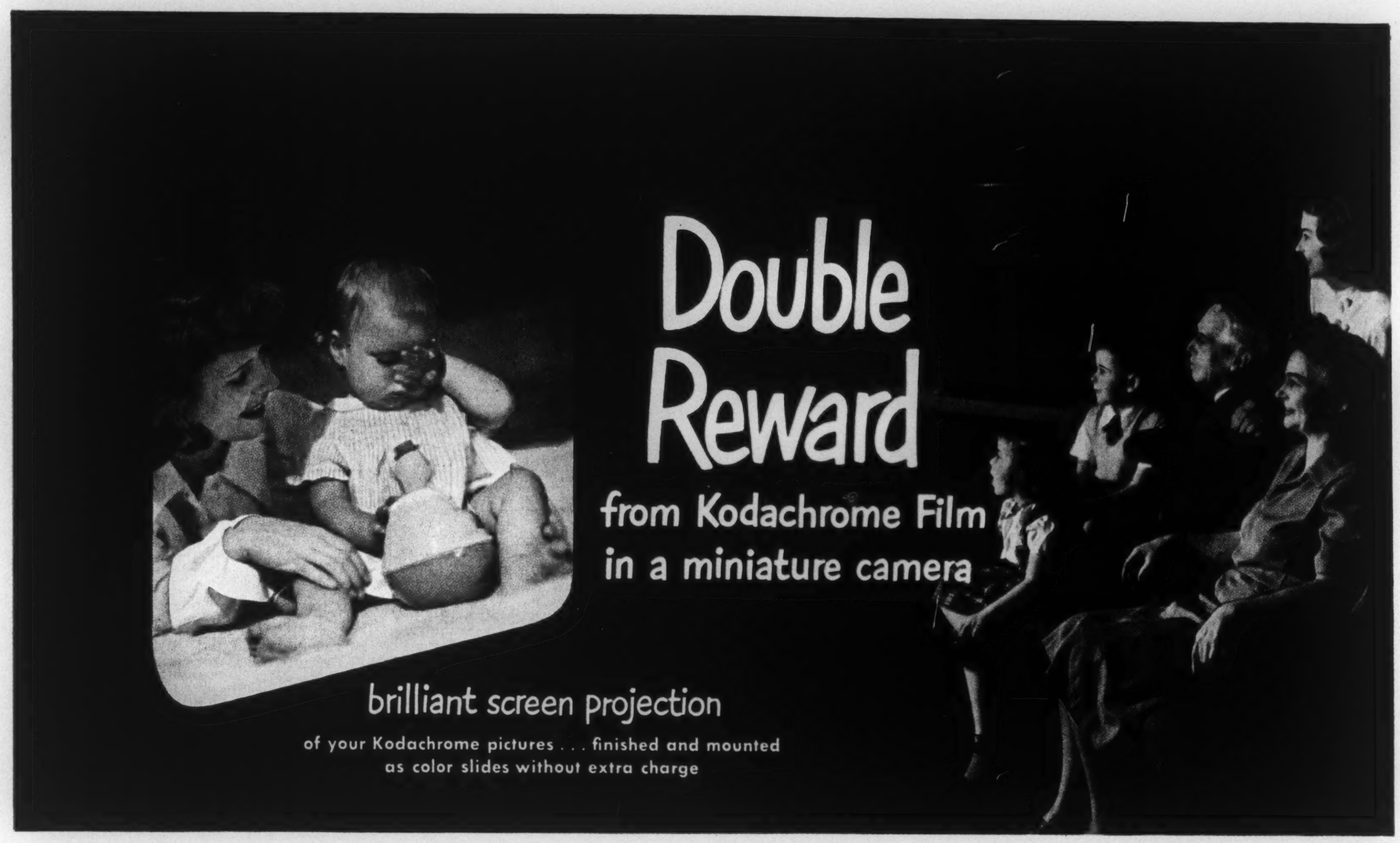
As long as the aggressions of children and of individual adults are met primarily by retaliation, this will remain the dominant pattern for dealing with inter-class, inter-racial and international aggressions.

It was in the ideological field that America made its first and can still make its greatest contribution to the world. Scientific humanism should be the sturdy creed of the future.

Tolerate other ways of life. Satisfactory world order cannot be brought about by creation of a world-wide grey sameness.

**BOOK SERVICE**

**All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.**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SPORTING LIFE

# How To Make It A Short Vacation And Not A Supremely Happy One

By KIMBALL McILROY

SUMMER vacations are very popular with almost everybody, but especially with morticians. Business is very good in the summertime, and getting better and better all the time as vacationers lose whatever brains they have and discover new and more lethal holiday toys.

Most people enjoy their vacations so much that they don't ever want to return to the hot, dusty old city. One simple way of ensuring that you won't have to do this is to get out on the highway and see how fast that car of yours will go.

Straight highways aren't much good for this, unless crowded with traffic, but speeding around curves and over blind hills is dandy fun and extremely effective. Take a good look at the scenery on both sides as you drive, for you'll probably never have to look at it again.

In the almost impossible event that this method proves ineffective, there'll still be almost unlimited opportunities for self-destruction when you reach your holiday destination. In the first place, there's practically certain to be lots of water around, and this water will have plenty of room for you, both on top and inside.

Just plain swimming is very effective, providing you can't swim. Take some chances: stroll along the edge of the dock, feel around for deep places while wading, use inflated rubber tubes for buoyancy. You'll find it great fun when the tube slips down to your feet; your toes will be able to breathe, even if you can't. Good swimmers shouldn't lose hope. They can always try going into the water right after a heavy meal, or while overheated. Swim 'way out, too. Sooner or later you're bound to reach a point from which you can't swim back.

The average rowboat is extremely difficult to turn over, but with perseverance it can be managed. A good crowd on board helps, and so does moving from seat to seat. Pretend you're playing Musical Chairs. And never trust the oars to an experienced oarsman.

Canoes are much better. In fact, in the hands of those who don't know much about them they're virtually infallible. Few instructions are needed, even for children. Especially for children. If you don't know how to paddle, and can't swim, just get into a canoe and push off. Nature will do the rest.

When you *do* tip over, don't under any circumstances hang on to the canoe. Even overturned, it will support you and a dozen others indefinitely, and that's obviously no fun. Strike out bravely for shore. You want your name in the papers, don't you?

## Motorboats Are Fine

One of the more attractive features about all but very modern outboard motors is the ease with which, when left unattended, they will spin on their own axis. A very consistent method whereby the water-shy, and especially non-swimmers, may precipitate themselves into a nearby lake is to yank on the starting cord without holding tight to the steering handle. Many wonderful effects can thus be obtained. This does not work in all cases, but try enough boats and you'll find the right one. The result justifies the effort.

However, should the above not prove effective, don't give up hope. Many of our inland waterways provide waves of sufficient dimensions to swamp a small outboard, particularly if you travel in the same direction as the waves and see to it that most of your passengers ride well aft. If you're in doubt as to how large the waves need be, just ask any local resident. If he tells you he wouldn't take the *Queen Mary* out on a day like this, then go ahead. You're almost sure to succeed.

Nor is it absolutely imperative that you have an outboard. Many inboard motorboats can be swamped quite easily, especially when overloaded. Another effective method of ascertaining the relative wetness of the water in any given locality is by collision. Go out on some dark night and don't turn your lights on. Keep to well-travelled channels and don't keep a lookout. Many of our most foolish vacationers swear by this method.

Possessors of larger craft may wish to experiment with burning them up. By a happy coincidence, most engines burn gasoline, which is highly inflammable and, under ideal circumstances, explosive as well. Collect enough of it in the bilge, or on oily rags, or soak it into unpainted planks, and a fine conflagration may be confidently expected at almost any moment. Encourage your passengers to carelessness with their cigarettes. Obviously a cigarette tossed overboard from a boat will, unless the wind is unusually cooperative, simply go out and thus be wasted. Toss them into the bilge. If they go out there, then your percentage of gasoline is too low. A leaking gas tank will soon fix that.

It is hardly necessary to warn you always to use matches when checking up on a balky engine, or examining your fuel tank for leaks.

## Guns Are Good

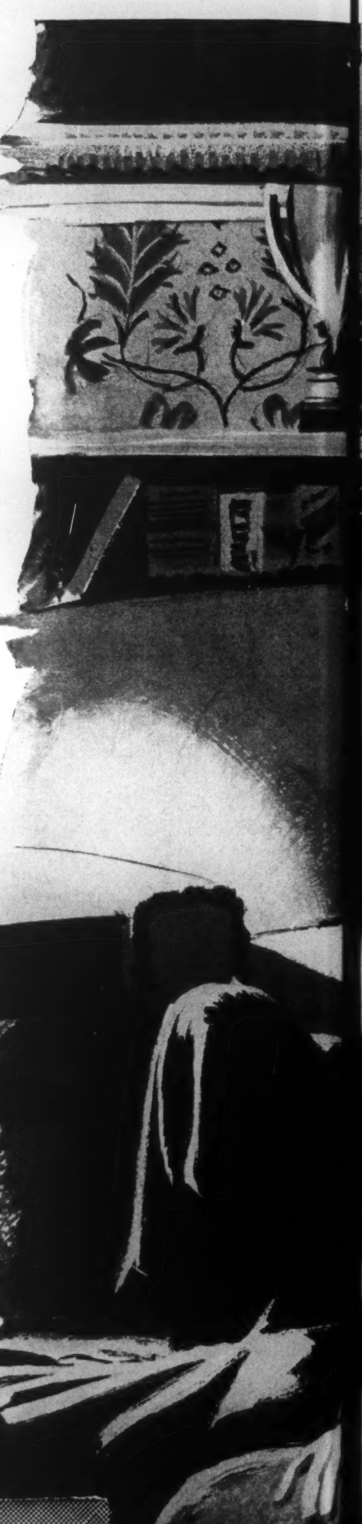
Water is a very useful asset for summer suicide, but it is not absolutely essential. There are substitutes. One of these is firearms. Almost any old sort of a firearm will do, and it is best to employ one that you are sure is loaded.

You will understand why firearms are so effective if you stop to consider that they were designed and are manufactured for the sole purpose of killing things and/or people. Point a gun at Grandpa and pull the trigger and, unless you've forgotten to load, there's Grandpa deader than an iced haddock.

We won't discuss the hunting accident, as these are so easy to arrange that no instruction is necessary. It is a proven fact that not one out of a hundred holiday hunters could tell a moose from his Uncle Edward at fifty paces. As marksmen, too, most hunters couldn't hit a cow in the buttocks with a paddle. Going hunting on your vacation is virtually a sure thing, and we don't need to worry about it.

No, we're more interested in the common garden variety, bottle-shooting, or summer-resort firearms affray. These are simple to arrange and surprisingly successful. Obtain some old bottles as targets. The same bottles may be used over and over again, as their mortality rate will be considerably less than that of your guests. If you can place your bottles on top of a fence, fine, because then you're almost certain to hit some unsuspecting party on the other side. At a lakeside cottage the surrounding water will prove satisfactory, though you'll have to depend largely

104TH ANNUAL REPORT
TO POLICYHOLDERS
JANUARY 1, 1949
New York Life Insurance Company
51 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 10 N.Y.



Cold Facts can sometimes be very heartwarming, too...

WE HAVE just published our 104th Annual Report to Policyholders as a 40-page illustrated booklet. It tells about the progress New York Life made in 1948 and contains important facts and figures dealing with the financial condition of the Company.

Set off by themselves, the figures tell a story of financial stability. But behind them lie many warm and human stories about the benefits life insurance brings to people in all walks of life everywhere.

It is a fact, for example, that in 1948 New York Life paid over $200,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries. This money is helping widows maintain their homes and bring up their children without hardship. It is helping to send sons and daughters to college who otherwise might not have gone. It is helping families enjoy the peace of mind that comes of knowing that the future is financially more secure. It is helping men and women in their old age live without financial worry.

It would be impossible to tell all the stories about all the people who benefit through life insurance policies. But in our Report this year we try, at least, to show what human values the facts and figures of our business often have.

In addition, the Report contains helpful information on "The Problem of Growing Older," as well as a description of an improved service for policyholders so that death benefit payments and policy loans may be expedited, a review of the way the Company has made mortgage money available for housing, and a discussion of the Company's policy in making its investments in 1948.

The essential facts and figures of our 1948 operations will be mailed to policyholders as usual with premium notices. The larger illustrated booklet will gladly be sent upon request.

A few figures from our 104th Annual Report to Policyholders December 31, 1948

Assets totalled $4,448,369,759, an increase of $214,185,161 over the close of the previous year. After deducting $4,181,863,874 of reserves and other liabilities, surplus was $266,505,885, or $35,387,161 more than at the end of 1947.

Sales of new life insurance in 1948 amounted to $857,719,600, which is $335,600 greater than in 1947.

The Company had 3,779,541 policies in force for $9,539,584,229 of life insurance protection on December 31, 1948. The net growth of the Company during the year, as measured by the increase in life insurance in force, was $475,979,615.

The provision for 1949 dividends to policyholders is $45,741,294. New York Life has always been a mutual company and pays dividends to policyholders only.

NEW YORK LIFE IN CANADA. The New York Life started doing business in the Dominion of Canada in 1868, twenty-three years after the Company began in the United States and one year after Confederation. Insurance in force in the Dominion on December 31, 1948, totalled $133,964,418 under 58,940 policies. Canadian investments at the close of 1948 aggregated $87,455,407, of which $58,925,343 were Dominion of Canada government bonds, $19,673,109 were provincial, municipal and public utility bonds, and the remainder represented first mortgages on real estate, policy loans, and cash.

To serve its policyholders and the public of Canada, the New York Life Insurance Company maintains Canadian Division Headquarters at Toronto, Branch offices at Quebec City, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, Offices at Calgary and Victoria.

*A copy of the 40-page illustrated 104th Annual Report to Policyholders will gladly be sent to anyone requesting it.*

F. A. WADE, C.L.U., Superintendent of Agencies
Canadian Division, 320 Bay St., Toronto, Canada

on ricochet effect. Just toss a bottle into the water and hand a .22 to any woman vacationer. (Most men would serve if you're out of women. Men are better, though, when partially or entirely intoxicated.) If she misses your own party while waving the gun about, she's sure to obtain a direct hit on a passing canoeist, or a neat ricochet on some passing citizen.

Pistols, especially automatic pistols, are even better than rifles, and we once knew someone who achieved enviable results with a war-souvenir Schmeisser.

## Other Ways and Means

Fast automobiles, deep water, and empty guns between them should offer even the dimmest-witted vacationer ample facilities for carrying out what is evidently the whole purpose of his holiday, but they are by no means the only agencies available. There is fire, and summer cottages burn with a fine variety of colors. Throwing kerosene on recalcitrant fireplaces, confusing the gasoline and coal-oil tins, and knocking lamps over are all efficient methods of getting things off to a proper start.

Knives are useful, but rarely fatal, though a good axe or hatchet serves admirably. Fishhooks are of little use unless you can catch an eye with them, or cleverly allow the incision to become infected.

Lastly, if you wish, you can try the ingenious experiment of allowing the sun to burn you to death. Many try every summer. This is admittedly inexpensive, but it is uncertain and extremely painful. Furthermore it takes a long time, though not as long as most people think.

RADIO REVIEW

# All's Fair To Radio Adapters

By JOHN L. WATSON

"GROWTH of the Soil" was an example of how a fundamental error in dramatic judgment can be almost redeemed by superlatively good production. There is no doubt that the adaptation of Knut Hamsun's epic novel made immensely effective listening, thanks to the efforts of the people concerned with its performance.

It gave further evidence of Mr. Esse Ljungh's tremendous capacity for creating dramatic atmosphere and of his profound understanding of the Scandinavian mind; it revealed Mr. Howard Cable as a really first-rate composer of "radio music," and it produced some of the most sincere and honest acting we have ever heard on the C.B.C. on the part of a phenomenally brilliant cast led by such stalwart performers as Frank Peddie, Glen Burns, Tommy Tweed, John Drainie and Alice Hill.

In spite of all these amiable features, the whole business was a mistake, because it attempted a translation which was incapable of being made, and in doing so it did violence to an important work of art; parodied what it honestly intended to praise.

"Growth of the Soil" is a massive, slow-moving novel. Through page after page after page, in a language that is almost biblical in its simplicity and dignity, the story unfolds, slow and inexorable, like the working-out of some elemental process. Its greatness lies in the total impression it leaves; in its architectural structure, not in its decorative details.

You cannot pluck out bits and pieces from a work like this—no matter how good the bits and pieces may be—and expect to retain the flavor of the original in a ninety-minute radio play. You end up—as Mr. Peterson did in this case—by turning a great novel into a mediocre drama, which is only occasionally dramatic — and occasionally downright foolish. Nothing could be further from the truth than the idea (all too prevalent on the C.B.C.) that every kind of literature is fair game for the radio-adapter's pen. The truly magnificent production of "Growth of the Soil" made this abundantly and painfully plain.

•

It's a far cry from Knut Hamsun to Arthur Schnitzler: nothing could be more remote from the solemn, epic theme of "Growth" than the frothy, inconsequential gaiety of the "Anatol" stories, excerpts from which were broadcast by B.B.C. transcription on an earlier "Wednesday Night". This was a witty and sophisticated bit of entertainment, admirably suited to a warm June evening. The dialogue was dexterously handled and the production was crisp and fast-moving.

•

Nothing could have been better calculated to complement the genial jollity of "Anatol" than the program of Strauss waltzes which followed it —if only they had been properly played and sung! It was a shrill, tight-lipped performance with almost no cheerfulness or warmth about it. The orchestra was strident and feverish and both Louise Roy and Pierre Boutet were painfully unhappy in their roles. Mr. Goldschmidt is to be commended, I suppose, for avoiding the most hackneyed Strauss; on the other hand, when the choice is between the hackneyed and the mediocre, which is the lesser evil? For my own part, I would rather have heard "Wine, Women and Song" and "Tales from the Vienna Woods" than the monotonous thumping and squeaking of "Night in Venice".

•

Last March a good many Canadians had occasion to disagree—quite violently sometimes—with the opinions of Mr. Robert Speaight who at that time had undertaken the difficult and thankless task of adjudicating the regional drama festivals. I think there will be relatively few Canadians who will disagree with Mr. Speaight's interpretation of T. S. Eliot's magnificent poem "The Waste Land", which he read on a recent C.B.C. "Wednesday Night".

His diction is precise, careful and restrained, not unlike that of Sir Laurence Olivier. By deliberate underplaying he put across that feeling of bitter, and terribly ominous, tragedy that lurks in Mr. Eliot's pungent and racy lines. The one disappointing bit, it seemed to me, was the famous episode in the pub, with its foolish patrons and its sinister publican. My impression was that Mr. Speaight's cockney was very phoney indeed.

•

The C.B.C. is full of "personalities", good, bad and eccentric, but none more amiable than Miss Harriet Ball, chief of the Press and Information Service for the Toronto area. When the Canadian press has, on occasion, grudgingly consented to recognize the existence of the C.B.C. (other than as a menace to freedom and right thinking), journalists and reporters have found "Henri" Ball a source of accurate and detailed information, carefully assembled and enthusiastically presented. Now Miss Ball has announced her retirement from the national broadcasting system after sixteen years' service. She plans to travel, write and study the phenomenon of television. Her many friends among the press will miss her.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

# Shipbuilder To Arctic Missionary, Flying Bishop Now Retiring

By OWSLEY ROBERT ROWLEY

SCOTSMEN, regarded by many as amongst the most intellectual of the peoples of the world, are to be found everywhere, and usually at the top. It was the Roman Emperor Hadrian, who in 122 A.D., built a wall from the Solway to the Tyne, at the top of England, for the purpose of keeping the Scots out! Like the natives of the Maritimes Provinces, Scotsmen are plentiful and prominent in Canada, in practically every walk of life.

Archibald Lang Fleming, first Bishop of The Arctic, a man greatly loved, is the sixth Scotsman to become one of the one hundred and thirteen Bishops consecrated for the Church of England in Canada. Although Scotch from his ankles up—a regular "Scotland-for-ever" man of the first water, he is in fact an enthusiastic Canadian. Born at Greenock, Scotland, on September 8, 1883, he is the youngest and fourth son in a family of four sons and four daughters, of the late John Fleming of Greenock, and Hunter's Quay, Scotland, and the late Jessie (Livingston) Fleming of Greenock.

Archibald Fleming was educated privately, and later passed through Greenock Academy. As a young lad he had momentarily caught the vision of serving as a missionary to the Eskimo, but living on the banks of the Clyde, he was primarily interested in ships, and his true ambition was to become a shipbuilder. He joined the great shipbuilding firm of John Brown & Co., Clydebank, served there for eight years, at the same time studying naval architecture at Glasgow University.

## Followed His Heart

Travelling to his office one morning, he read that the appeal of the Bishop of Moosonee for a young man to volunteer for work amongst the Eskimo had met with no response. The news went straight to his heart and revived the missionary spirit within him. He went to London, had a conference with Bishop Holmes, offered himself, was accepted, came to Canada in 1908, and began his theological course at Wycliffe College, Toronto.

There was an interruption of two years, when he went to Lake Harbor, Baffin Land, to help establish a new mission. Returning to Wycliffe, he graduated, won the diploma of Licentiate in Theology, became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity (*honoris causa*) from both Wycliffe, Toronto, and Emmanuel, Saskatoon.

He was ordained deacon in 1912, and priest in 1913, by the Bishop of Moosonee (Anderson) and served until 1916 in Baffin Land as missionary to the Eskimo; he gained a knowledge of their language and preached to them in their own tongue; he won their love and confidence by ministering to their physical and spiritual needs. The winter of 1916 found him unfit for further Arctic work, a severe blow to his hopes and aspirations. He then served successively as Priest-in-charge of St. John's, Port Hope; as Chaplain and Financial Secretary at Wycliffe; as Rector of St. John's (Stone) Church, Saint John, N.B.; and as Chaplain to the New Brunswick Heavy Brigade Artillery.

In 1927, he again heard the call of the North, became Archdeacon of The Arctic and chief executive officer of the Arctic Mission of the Church of England in Canada. He was given full charge of the Eskimo work in the northern parts of the Dioceses of Moosonee, Mackenzie River, Yukon and Keewatin. His work as a missionary priest is too well known to need repetition.

## Arduous Diocese

In 1933, the territory known as the Arctic Mission was set apart as the Diocese of The Arctic. It is the most arduous diocese in Christendom. Archdeacon Fleming was naturally chosen the first bishop. He was consecrated by Archbishop Stringer, Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, and the Bishops of Keewatin (Dewdney) Saskatoon (Hallam), Edmonton (Burgett), Alaska (Rowe) and Archbishop Matheson, formerly Primate of All Canada, on December 21, 1933, at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg.

As bishop, what has he accomplished? For geographical import alone his task staggers the imagination. Who in any small measure could enter into the burden of it? Every mission opened, every church built, every priest ordained has brought fresh responsibilities and anxieties. Throughout the years he has carried the heavy financial burden of raising necessary funds. Amongst other accomplishments he has built in that land of ice and snow two hospitals complete with all modern equipment.

For about five months of each summer he travelled throughout Hudson Bay and the Northwest Territories, from Herschel Island to Baffin Land and Labrador, and from James Bay to Ellesmere Island, by ice-breaker, schooner, motor-boat, canoe or plane. As far back as 1933 he earned the appellation of "the flying bishop".

The winter months he has spent travelling across Canada and in the United States, in preaching and lecturing in the interests of his diocese. Each alternate winter he visited Great Britain, preaching in many cathedrals there, and frequently making radio speeches in both Empire and regional broadcasts. His greatest thrill seems to have been preaching in Westminster Abbey.

On behalf of his work he has addressed the students of many schools in Canada, and the United States, also such famous schools as Eton, Stowe, Charterhouse, Rossal and Cheltenham in England.

On three separate occasions he visited Greenland, had fellowship with the Danish missionaries there; at Thule, the most northerly settlement in the world; at Godthaab, the capital, at Ivigtut, Arsuk and Julianne-haab. He is the only foreign bishop to have preached in any church in Greenland, and the only bishop, since the 13th century, to preach there in the Eskimo tongue.

Few can equal his powers of endurance, for in all these years he has toiled incessantly; done everything on a lasting scale, hating the shoddy, and loving beauty and worth; erecting buildings and dealing with people generously and yet economically. He has had room in his heart not only for those who share his faith or have no faith at all, but a harder thing, for those whose faith and methods have been cast in a mould different from his own.

## "Only a Missionary"

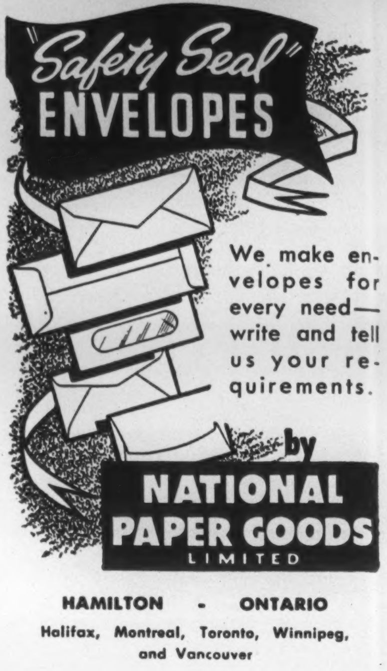
Not long ago, at a dinner in New York, a prominent lady, seated next to a diocesan bishop who had proved a delightful guest, said to him, "Who is that serious-looking man, with beauty and righteousness in his face, seated across the table, second from the left?" He replied, "He is only a missionary bishop". Only a missionary bishop! Only devotion; consistency; infinite patience; the largest love; the greatest sacrifice; heroism; the most patient and devoted service; the most splendid and gracious illustration which our missionary service has given us of devotion to the cause of Christ, and those who are forgotten of their fellowmen.

Bishop Fleming possesses a stately presence, and a manner dignified, courteous and singularly gracious. He is an excellent platform speaker and a forcible, impressive and persuasive preacher. He has himself given all he has asked from others, his life and goods, for the great cause. The aureole of sacrifice is about his person and his words.

## Active Work Over

Due to a serious heart ailment, Bishop Fleming's active work is now over. His resignation as Bishop of The Arctic is to be effective next September, when he will pass into honored retirement. When that day comes, he will carry with him the heartfelt blessings of a multitude who have found in him a true spiritual guide and friend, together with the good wishes of a vast audience throughout the land, who will join with his more immediate flock in wishing that he may be spared many years yet to enjoy a well-earned rest in the evening of his life. Thus a truly great bishop lays down his office with the goodwill, the deep gratitude, and the heartfelt prayers of the whole Church.

**ARCHIBALD LANG FLEMING, first Bishop of The Arctic. While travelling to his shipbuilding office one morning, he read an appeal for a young man to work among the Eskimo. He offered himself and so started on his career of service.**



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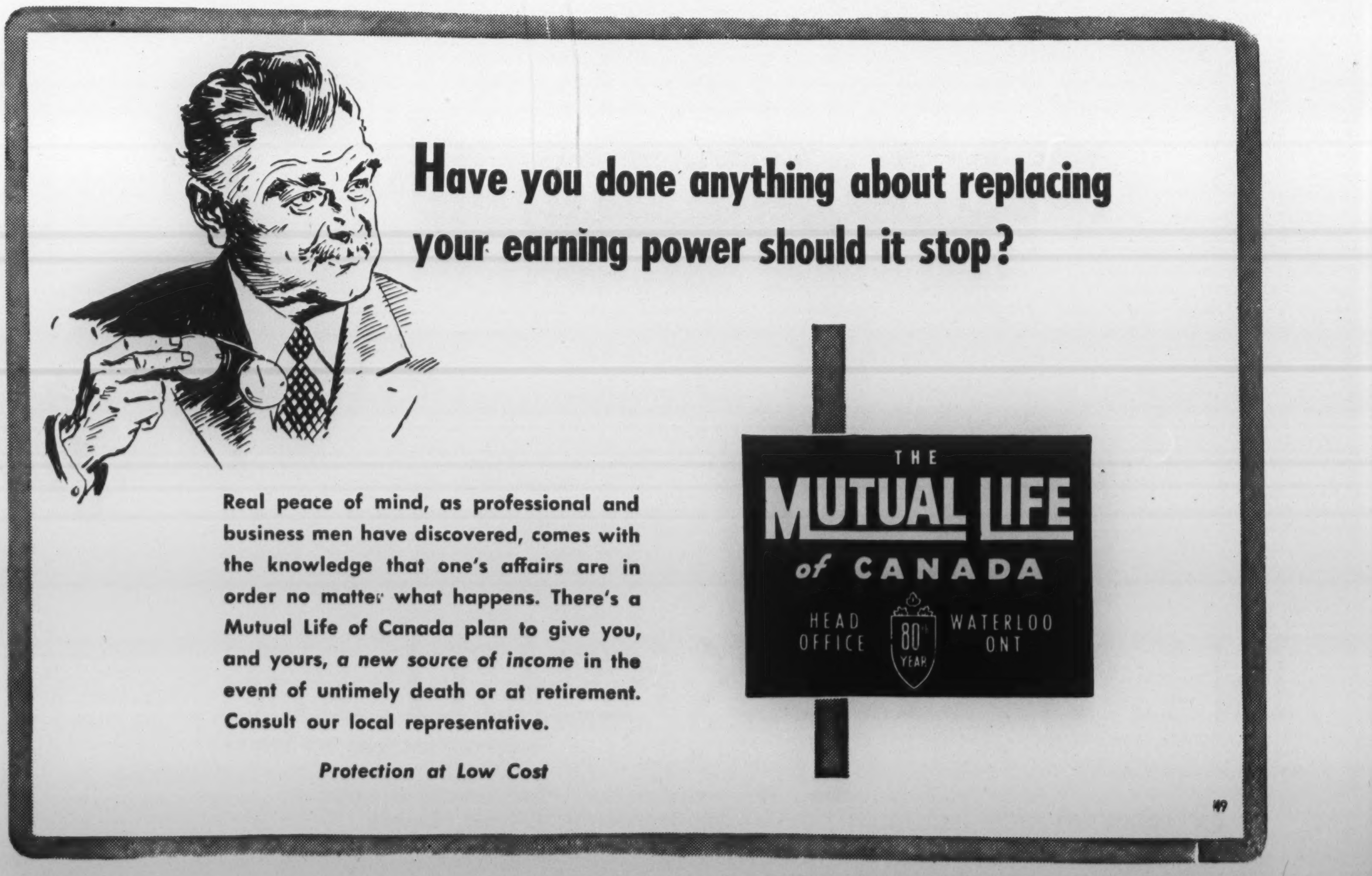

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SCIENCE FRONT

# Does Medical Care Lengthen Life?

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

*New York.*

PROVIDE every adult in the United States with a private, personal doctor to watch over his health every minute of the day and night, and provide the best preventive measures and treatment when illness develops. Would the people live longer?

This sounds like an impossible experiment since there are fewer than 250,000 physicians available, less than one for every 500 of the adult population, but it has been made on a limited scale.

The experiment has been made on the doctors by the doctors, and it has not added a day to their average life span. This is the amazing statement made by the American Medical Association. It is assumed that the doctors give themselves the best medical care. The result has been studied by examining the causes from which doctors die and the ages at which death comes.

Doctors die at an average age of 67.3 years, and white males of the same age group in the general population live to an average age 67.5 years, according to Frank G. Dickinson, Ph.D., and Everett L. Welker, of the association's bureau of medical economic research.

The conclusion, stated editorially, by the American Medical Association is: "Physicians as a class enjoy the best of medical care, yet they do not live longer than other white males."

## Against Government Drive

The investigation is part of the American Medical Association's $25,000,000 campaign against the government's drive to take over the medical care of the people. In fighting this effort the doctors may be preserving individual liberty, as they assert, but this particular piece of counter-propaganda is an example of the level to which discussions of scientific subjects fall when projected into the political arena.

The political profession will, undoubtedly, discover after spending hundreds of millions of dollars that the medical profession is telling the truth when it says improved medical service will not increase the life span.

This bit of truth, however, is in strange contrast to the doctors' previous assertions that improvements in medical science have been responsible for increasing the longevity of the population.

When Dr. Edward L. Borst, of Philadelphia, became head of the American Medical Association in October, 1947, the headline which the association placed on his presidential address was: "Medical Science Can Help Man Boost Life Span to 100 Years."

Although the two statements seem contradictory both are, undoubtedly, equally true. The answer to the paradox may be found in a closer examination of the statistics presented.

## Stress of Modern Life

Medical science can do almost nothing at the present time to alter the death rate from the degenerative diseases such as breakdown of the heart and circulation functions, kidney function and degeneration of tissues from cancer. A reduction of the stress of modern life would, undoubtedly, be much more effective.

Doctors working under heavy stresses knock themselves out from these "civilization" diseases, apoplexy, heart disease and kidney disease, about 1.5 years earlier than the general male population, and about a half year earlier from cancer.

Medical science, however, has made an excellent record in combating diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. The general male population, nevertheless, dies five years earlier of pneumonia than does the medical profession, and in the case of tuberculosis ten years earlier.

The doctors do not have any better drugs available for their own use than they make available to patients for infectious diseases. Yet the patients die earlier. The situation is not simple, but a significant fact appears to be that improved economic status seems to provide improved resistance against getting these diseases.

A survey completed by *Medical Economics* shows that doctors in specialized fields have average net earnings of from $12,000 to $20,000 a year and the general practitioners average $11,300 net a year. These earnings put doctors far above the average economic level of the general population, which may help their resistance to communicable diseases.

Effects resulting from high and low economic status are found in a comparison of the death rates (1948) from various diseases among holders of large and small insurance policies as given in a recent statement issued by the Institute of Life Insurance. The differences are significant but not very great in the degenerative diseases, but are large for the infectious diseases.

The death rate from pneumonia among large policyholders was 15.6 and among small policyholders 30.2 per 100,000. For tuberculosis the figures were 11.4 and 33.8, and for diabetes 9.6 and 22.7.

## Expected Life Span

The expected life span at birth in the U.S. was about 35 years in 1790. In 1900 it was 49 years. Today it is about 68 years. While the medical profession likes to take credit for this phenomenal change, it is probable that medical procedures had little or no effect on the deep-lying, biological factors that brought it about, and that a shift to political control of medicine would likewise be without effect.

If each family in the United States had available for its own uses the dollars taken from it each year to pay federal taxes, its economic status would be improved at least 20 per cent. The life insurance data indicate that improved economic status reduces death rates from the infectious diseases and some of the degenerative diseases. Socialized medicine will increase the tax levy.

Modern Farm Machinery Conquers the North

and Opens up Vast New Agricultural Areas

Five million extra acres have been brought under cultivation in the Prairie Provinces alone since 1936, which in wheat at present prices could yield in a single season a revenue of $180,000,000.

Even as recently as twenty years ago, agricultural scientists would have looked askance on the idea of attempting to grow wheat as far north as pioneering farmers have now reached out. But the developing of quicker-maturing varieties of grain and the great strides made in the engineering of modern farm machinery have made all this possible, and promise to push Canada's agricultural horizon still farther north.

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FILM PARADE

# A New Study Of Film Psychiatry Done In The Foreign Manner

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE difficulty in estimating a foreign film is that one can't be quite sure at first sight how much of the freshness is in the film itself and how much is in the eye of the reviewer. In place of the familiar faces, sets, dialogue and emotional crises, one is faced by an entirely new world, a society in which actors, background and even the familiar emotions seem to take on a novel and exciting edge.

Even after one has allowed for this special margin for error, the Swedish film "Torment" still seems an extraordinary picture, beautifully acted and guided by a grave and sensitive understanding of the troubled human spirit. The hero is an intelligent and idealistic high school boy but the central figure is the boy's Latin teacher, a psychotic almost as terrifying and self-terrified as Fritz Lang's famous murderer of Dusseldorf. The schoolmaster isn't a murderer, since his impulse to destruction works on the mind and spirit rather than the body. But it is doubtful if the screen has ever presented a sharper or more penetrating portrait of malignancy.

While the sick mind is no novelty to the screen it is usually handled in romantic soft focus. Hollywood's psychopathic heroines are ladies-in-the-dark, waiting rescue from a knight-errant psychiatrist. Even "Snake Pit," for all its sharp attention to clinical detail tends to fall into this category. The school-master in "Torment" is quite a different creature—a round-faced, respectable, middle-aged man who is able to evoke merely by his stare, his jaunty gait and his over-fastidious gestures, a queer horror of the spirit. The schoolmaster is a psychotic and a dangerous one, but the film is not primarily concerned with exhibiting him as a study in abnormality. Its interest, at once more penetrating and comprehensive, is in the effect of his sick and craving spirit on the little world he dominates. It is the story of a fierce yet contained conflict between the bound spirit and the free and when it finally explodes into open melodrama much of the intensity is lost. After so much fine-drawn mental torment mere outward violence seems an anti-climax.

"CARDBOARD CAVALIER" is a comedy of Cromwellian England and can at least be recommended on the ground that period comedy is easier to watch than period romance. Noel Coward was responsible for the story but he didn't bother much about furbishing it up with the familiar Coward wit. Most of the comedy in fact consists in ducking drawbridges, falling into moats and tottering on the edge of Tudor embrasures. Sid Fields, evidently an old music-hall hand, is entrusted with most of these antics and he manages them entertainingly enough. Margaret Lockwood in a curly blonde wig plays the role of Nell Gwynne, a beautiful and hearty barmaid, who occupies herself in her time off with the restoration of the Monarch. Miss Lockwood puts plenty of bounce and good nature into her role and her good looks take care of the rest.

As might be expected Mr. Coward is overwhelmingly on the side of the Cavaliers as against the Roundheads whose puritan standards come in for a good deal of not very pointed ribbing. He has however provided one of his favorite blithe spirits—a Tudor ghost who has retained her love for the monarchy in the after life and returns to parade the upper corridors, encouraging the supporters of the restoration and scaring the Roundheads into fits by carelessly removing her head and tucking it under her arm. Her eccentricities are a great help but as a whole "Cardboard Cavalier" sounds like the sort of thing Mr. Coward knocks off in a couple of hours during a pleasure cruise in the Caribbean.

"MANHANDLED" has Dorothy Lamour as a secretary who takes a job with a Park Avenue psychiatrist and is soon up to her neck in jewel thievery and murder. She is perfectly innocent of course and no brighter than she should be, and this makes her the natural prey of Dan Duryea, as unscrupulous a type as ever parlayed an evil sneer into a permanent film contract. Before Dan is through with Dorothy she probably wishes she were safely back in Polynesia where she never had anything worse to face than hurricanes and crocodiles. Dan not only frames her for theft and murder but beats her unconscious and then tries to throw her off a roof. I left before this issue was settled figuring that if Dorothy's bad judgment got her into any more trouble it was no further business of mine.

• •

# HOW YOU DID IT

(Continued from Page 2)

When the election is over, the Chief Electoral Officer's report must be drawn up. In 1945 this was a volume of almost 800 pages; it includes the returns for all candidates in all polls of the ridings.

Then recommendations are made to the Speaker for any changes in the Dominion Elections Act to improve its application. A parliamentary committee is usually appointed to consider these and other amendments suggested. New legislation is drafted by the Electoral Officer to be placed before the House.

When amendments are passed, more work is added to the burden. After the last election about 60 per cent of the election forms had to be revised. Ballot boxes had to be inspected and a new means of sealing them provided to meet the requirements of the amendments. Ballot boxes and mail bags for election material, incidentally, are made at Kingston Penitentiary.

Revision of electoral districts brought another shakeup. Electoral district maps, essential to the holding of an election, took a year to prepare.

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation required the introduction of Dominion election machinery to 300,000 new citizens. Nelson Castonguay, executive assistant to his father, spent two months commuting between his Ottawa office and various points in the new province, smoothing the way for its first federal election. To Newfoundland went 2,000 ballot boxes, to Labrador 120.

Paper, forms, envelopes and other supplies for the holding of an election are ordered as soon as the previous election is completed. Material is printed as early as possible but much must be held in case amendments to the Elections Act require changes.

Sixty days before polling, writs are sent to returning officers, directing them to hold nomination of candidates and polling on specified dates. Enumerators are appointed by the returning officers and 49 days before polling they must prepare lists of the electors in each polling district.

Nomination day, except in a few ridings, is held 15 days before polling. In the meanwhile, revision of the electors' lists is completed and they are printed for the guidance of deputy returning officers and polling clerks in charge at each polling booth.

Advance polling is held for three days preceding the election date for commercial travellers, transportation workers, fishermen and members of the R.C.M.P., who might not be able to vote at the regular polling. Special machinery is also set up to take the votes of the permanent armed forces and certain DVA patients.

At the close of polling on election day, votes are counted at each poll and the results released. But as far as the Chief Electoral Officer is concerned, these results are unofficial. Ballot boxes are sent to returning officers, who count the votes again and officially declare the winners, usually about a week after polling.

After a six day interval to allow for the possibility of a recount, returns are made to the Chief Electoral Officer and names of the successful candidates are published in the *Canada Gazette*.

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LONDON LETTER

# Socialists' Bulk Buying May Break the British Manufacturer's Back

By P. O'D.

*London.*

BULK buying has always been one of the wide, thick planks in the Socialist platform. It is a form of control very dear to the doctrinaire Socialist heart. During the war, of course, bulk buying was unavoidable, but Conservatives have always regarded it as a necessary evil to be got rid of as soon as possible, while Socialists have been as firmly resolved to maintain and extend it. And the Socialists have had their way.

For most of the time since the end of the war it has been possible to make a strong case for bulk buying, especially as the difficulties of the exchange position have made necessary a rigid control by the Treasury. If the government controlled the money that went out, it was obviously reasonable that it should control what was done with it.

Besides, it was a time of general scarcity and rising world-prices. The Ministry of Supply was able to point—as it took every opportunity of pointing—to handsome returns on its vast purchases and long-term contracts. Not all of them perhaps, but enough to make a very good showing.

Now times are changing, and have already changed considerably. A rising market is giving way to a falling one, and bulk buying is not looking so good. Already British manufacturers are paying more for certain raw materials, metals especially, than the prevailing world-price; and the adverse margin seems likely to grow larger and larger. Considering the burden the British manufacturer has to carry in the fantastic cost of nationalized coal and transport, among his other handicaps, it would not take much more to break the poor fellow's back.

All this and a great deal more of a highly complicated and technical sort was said in the recent debate in the House of Commons. The Opposition, led by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton—himself a former Minister of Supply and a leading industrialist—made a heavy attack on the whole system of bulk buying as likely to cause enormous losses in the country's purchases of raw materials and food.

Mr. Lyttelton gave grim warning of what happens to "bulls" who are unable to hedge on their commitments. And the British government, he said, is "the largest uncovered bull ever seen in history." But nothing came of the debate—the Opposition amendment was of course heavily defeated. Nor is anything likely to come of such debates so long as the exchange position remains what it is. This particular bull will go on being uncovered.

## Unpopular Truth

ONE of the insistent demands of a large section of the Labor movement in this country is for workers' representatives on boards of management, especially in the nationalized industries. There are even a good many among them who demand nothing less than a form of workers' control—syndicalism, in fact.

This is not a demand that has ever had the official support of the T.U.C. or the Socialist Party. The government has always proclaimed that in making appointments to boards of management the sole consideration has been fitness for the job. This, however, has not prevented it from appointing some men at least, whose fitness has been chiefly a matter of political and trade-union, service—with rather unhappy results in certain cases.

There are some Ministers who hold strong views on this particular subject, and one of them is Mr. Gaitskell, the Minister of Fuel and Power. He stated his opinions with a most commendable bluntness and courage at a recent trade-union conference. The business of management is to manage, he told the delegates, and "there must be no blurring of responsibility".

This didn't mean that a workman couldn't become a manager. Every opportunity would be given him to do so, if he had the necessary ability and energy. But, having become a manager, his job would be to help run the industry, not to press the claims of the staff or any section of the staff. And Mr. Gaitskell reminded his hearers that the chief purpose of nationalized industry was to procure benefits for the public and not just to promote the welfare of the people who worked in it—important as that might also be.

It was by all accounts not a very popular speech. The assembled delegates did not register their enthusiastic agreement. But it was a bold and sensible speech, and said some things that badly needed saying.

## Irishman's Victory

GOLFERS in this country are highly elated over the victory of S. M. McCready in the British Amateur, held this year on the Portmarnock course outside Dublin. With Frank Stranahan, last year's winner, and Willie Turnesa, winner the year before and present American amateur champion, both in the last eight and in opposite halves of it, everything seemed set, not only for another American victory, but for an all-American final.

Such was the frankly expressed opinion of most of the eminent experts who write about such things in the papers. But McCready was apparently unaffected by their forebodings. He decisively eliminated Stranahan on one day, and on the next beat Turnesa after a terrific 36-hole battle in the final, in which he had the horrifying experience of seeing a four-hole lead melt away, and found himself one down with only four holes to go. Turnesa is a famous finisher, but it was McCready who did the finishing. He won the next three holes, the match, and the championship.

McCready is a Belfast-born Irishman, who three years ago was a squadron leader in the R.A.F. He is now in business in London, and plays week-end golf at Sunningdale, from which club he entered. It is pleasant to see a man win who plays golf as a pastime and not as a career. It is pleasant also and fitting that an Irishman should win on an Irish course. Everyone is pleased—even the experts who proved so mistaken.

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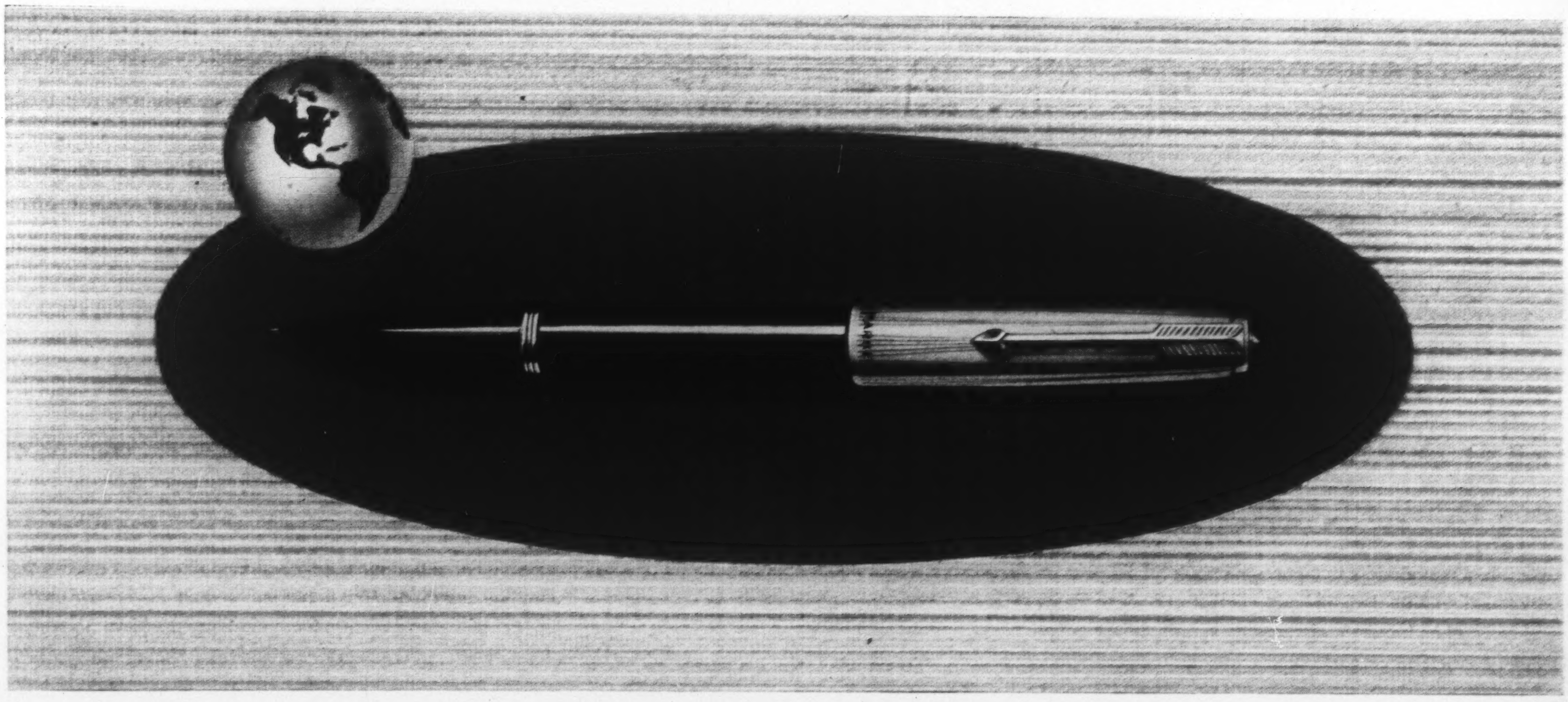

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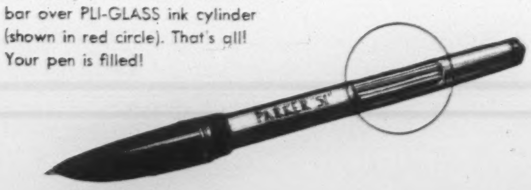
NEW *visible ink supply* . . . Just peek through the little PLI-GLASS window and check your ink level any time. Be sure to note this feature during your store demonstration.



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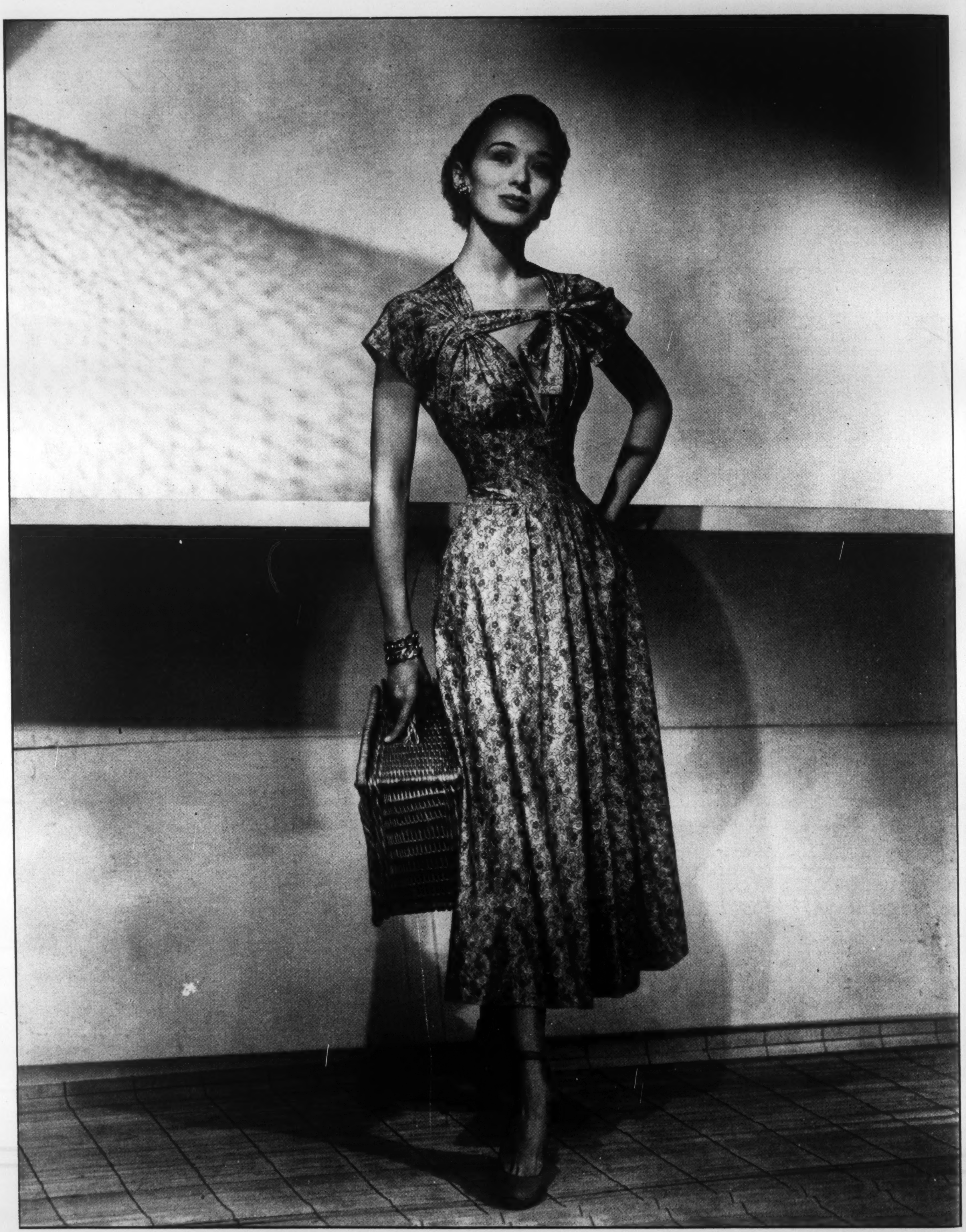
# WORLD OF WOMEN



By Tina Leser, New York

**Probabilities: Fair and Warm . . .** for high mercury days at home or resort, a cotton taffeta dress printed in cocoa, blue and rose, with slashed and crossed neckline. Unpressed pleats front and back give fullness to skirt.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

TRAVELLERS' AIDE

# Louise Girvan: She Tells You Where to Go

### By LYN HARRINGTON

IF YOUR swain is crooning "I'd like to get you on a slow boat to China" bid him see a travel agent, and call his bluff! For today the booking offices are back in full swing, as they haven't been in years.

Travel is here again without a doubt. Pages and pages of advertising—cruises, flights, resorts—really look like peacetime ought to. November's the peak of the season for south-bound reservations; May, for Canadian resorts. Experienced travellers get going before that.

In the midst of the multitudinous dreary details which beset the travel agent (in order that the traveller be spared them) is Louise Girvan of Toronto. She declares that "There's never a dull moment in the life of a travel agent". She should know, being one of the very few Canadian women in this category.

Turquoise walls, coral hangings and Tridler tropical prints form an exotic background for a woman who has the kindly understanding and the organizing genius of the perfect minister's wife. Grey-haired, quiet-spoken, pince-nez anchored to her lapel, she's as unpretentious as she is efficient. She's the kind to whom you frankly confide how little you can afford to go anywhere.

"Strange that anyone on a tight budget would add a travel agent's charge!"

"But they don't." Mrs. Girvan looked her surprise. "Clients pay us exactly what they'd pay the ticket office and the hotel clerk. Ninety per cent of our work is done without any charge—our commission is paid by whatever hotels and transportation they select. We recently arranged a trip to Istanbul, and our service didn't cost the client a cent. And here's an itinerary we arranged to New Zealand and back, free of charge."

A veteran traveller herself, few are better equipped for their profession. Louise Girvan knows the tourist, travel and resort trade better than most. She's worked at it from all levels—newspaper, publicity and promotion, operating a summer hotel, *de luxe*, travelling several times around the world as press representative for a famous steamship line.

Such experience, and the habit of getting things done, formed an invaluable background for her when she opened her office in 1937. It was enough to win for her the coveted seal of approval from the American Society of Travel Agents. Being an accredited member of A.S.T.A, is something short of being knighted, but not far.

## Travel Thrills

"Experience is vital; but it isn't enough," she pointed out. "We've got to keep up-to-date on our information with first-hand knowledge. It isn't enough for us to have vicarious travel thrills."

She makes it a point to see things for herself, travelling by bus, ship, train or plane. Her longest single hop was to the Edinburgh Music Festival last summer, where for three weeks she revelled in the music she loves.

"That and the Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are the two most outstanding musical events in the world today. They . . . " the telephone shrilled. Long-distance from Norfolk, Virginia. And the final details of a Garden Tour were completed on the spot.

That is one of the very few group arrangements, for conducted tours are no part of the Girvan Travel Service. Each trip is custom-tailored to the individual. And the travel agent has to be something of a psychologist to discern what people really want. There's the stenographer who wants to meet men though she masks it under the phrase "young people". She doesn't want anything "quiet and restful". There's the man who figures on lazing in the sun on a southern beach in January. He has to be set right gently, for the beach of his choice is not in the tropics, and something more southerly would be a wiser choice.

Mrs. Girvan keeps her clients apprised of such matters, and of the latest developments in travel. Her monthly news letter goes out to a mailing list of over 1200, distributed throughout Canada and the States. It is replete with news of transportation and resorts, and coming events.

Her colorful word pictures of the places she has visited, the food she has eaten, buses or planes she has travelled in, partly account for the stream of people, the constant ring of the phone, the battery of mail and telegrams that keep her staff of six on the jump.

"We can't give adequate service if we don't know what we're talking about," she said seriously. "We've got to know a hotel before we can recommend it. Know how close it is to the golf links, for instance, or to the beach. Things like that matter tremendously to the traveller, and even a small mistake can ruin a vacation." Such information is available to any client, big-shot or small-fry.

"Appearances are often deceiving," said Mrs. Girvan. "Far more of the people who went on world cruises before the war were from small cities, than from the bigger centres. But, of course, the war polished off the cruises, and goodness knows when they'll be back."

## See Canada

You'd have thought the war would also shut off travel agencies. It did, in some places. But Canada was full of military personnel who wanted to see the country before returning home. And people who had never travelled before, lined up on the door-mat with their war-plant cheques in their hands.

"Canadians were bottled up at home, and they needed recreation. So we had to develop tours and resorts in Canada where they could go. Resorts in Muskoka and the Laurentians stayed open all year round, developing skiing facilities. Summers, Canadians got acquainted with the beaches of our Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and lots of them saw the Rockies for the first time."

Another shot in the arm for Canadian resorts is the course in Institutional Management at the University of Toronto, where Mrs. Girvan lectures on proper location for resorts, and other pertinent matters. She has an even closer contact with what's available at home. As secretary-treasurer of the Resorts Division of the Ontario Hotel Association, Louise Girvan knows precisely what services are available at each resort, what groups they cater to, their rates and their efficiency.

"There's still room for improvement," she admitted, "but the Division has accomplished a great deal toward raising standards in Ontario resorts."

With crowded business hours, with extra-mural activities, travelling and conventions, it's hard to say how she finds time for other activities. She is a member of the Canadian Women's Press Club, of the Canadian Business and Professional Women's Club, and represents travel and transportation in the Zonta Club. The question remains, "When does she find time to sleep?"

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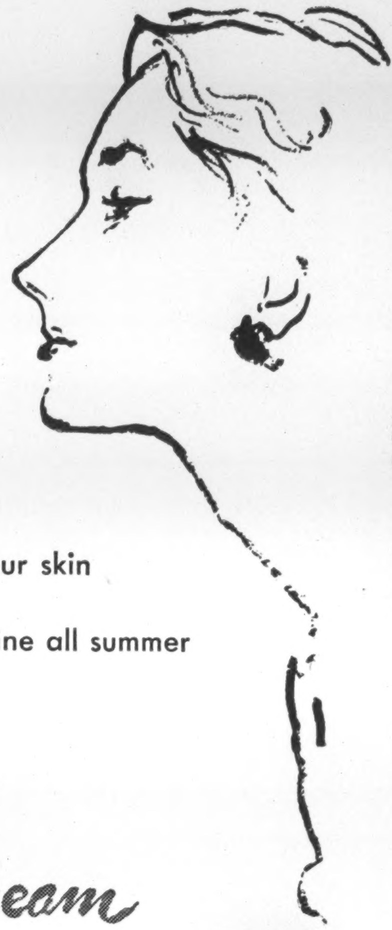

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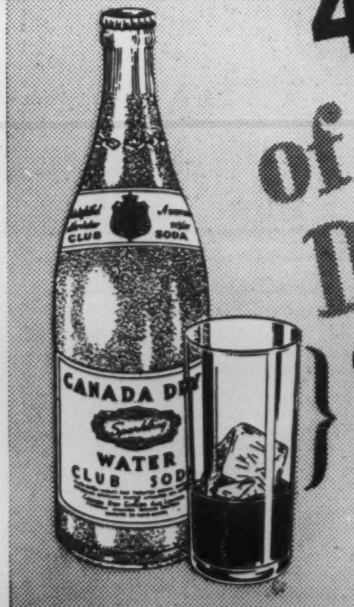

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CUTE NEWT

# Junior Nature-Lovers

By LYN HARRINGTON

"YOU hear so much about the Beanery Gang," mourned a mother of two the other day, "that people have the idea all Toronto youngsters are delinquents. But you hear so little of groups like the Junior Field Naturalists, for instance."

"Well-uh, who are they?"

So I hied myself down to the Royal Ontario Museum the first Saturday morning for several months, and learned for myself. Some 250 youngsters between the ages of 7 and 16 gather there once a month to learn about nature in its various aspects. They are drawn from every section of Toronto, from the poorest districts to the wealthiest, and all are welcome. Girls and boys are equally represented.

The club provides an outlet for the abounding curiosity of the youngsters. It gives them an opportunity to express themselves, and in general broadens their horizons. Or perhaps one might more correctly say, it channels their interests into specific lines. For the child who is interested in nature in a general way, at the mature age of eleven may decide upon his particular nature interest, be it birds, mammals, geology or botany.

"The Bird Study Group of the Toronto Junior Field Naturalists is one of the most interesting study groups existing in Toronto today," decided a 10-year-old in the club's yearbook. "Of course this group is really for older children, but I am sure the younger sex (*sic*) will easily be contented with the General Interest Groups which study nature all around before you grow old enough to choose your own hobby and subject." No question which of the seven study groups he would join the next year!

The Junior Field Naturalists club began in a casual way more than twenty years ago, when Mrs. Mabel Whittemore gathered a few children to take on nature hikes. They met in a small room at the Museum. Now the greatly-expanded club meets in the Museum auditorium the first Saturday in the months of October to April.

Mrs. Whittemore's work has been carried on by group leaders who not only serve without salary—but even pay membership dues. Some of the instructors are former members of the group. Some are members of the Intermediate or Senior Clubs. Some are professors of the University of Toronto, or are on the Museum staff. The youngsters get top-notch instructors for their 50-cent fee.

Officially the club year begins in October, but actually it goes on all year round. With October comes the first indoor meeting, when the members register. The enrollment varies from 200 to 250 most years, and every member is an enthusiast. There is nothing compulsory about attendance, except a keen interest.

Occasionally a parent or teacher may high-pressure a child into joining the club. But unless there is enthusiasm on the youngster's part, the association does not last long.

Said a professor about the group in his charge, "Their average I. Q. is the equal of first-year university students."

## Startling Speeches

The Saturday morning meetings, chaired by one of the members, begin with a talk given by some authority on the subject and usually illustrated with slides or motion pictures. This is always followed by five-minute speeches by three or four members, on other aspects of the topic under consideration. For instance, one program included an illustrated lecture on "A Trip to Wonderland," by Dr. Madeline Fritz of the Museum staff, and was followed by "Trilobites and Ammonites," "Palaeontology" and "The Development of the Horse," by members of the palaeontology group.

These speeches are rather startling in the amount of scientific lore which the youngsters hand out—and understand. But they are apt to wind up on a naive note, as when one young lecturer of twelve finished his enthusiastic address on mushrooms with the remark, "I hope some of you find some poisonous mushrooms."

After the general meeting, the club breaks up into its various interest groups. There are the Museum Explorers, several General Interest Groups—too young to have decided on their main interest—Bird Study, Palaeontology, Mineralogy, Bird Carving, Tree and Insect Groups. These drift off to various parts of the Museum for their studies.

One General Interest Group put its observations into concrete form in clay-modelling. "We made a cute newt," reported a member.

The Botany Group hustles down to the University building to become acquainted with stomata, protoplasm and chlorophyll. "Ours is the most interesting group," one girl assured me as we walked down to the Botany Building together.

"That's what they all think," said a boy loftily.

In the greenhouses, Dr. Good showed the group how plants adapt themselves to life under water as contrasted to life on the desert. Later they studied cross-sections of the plants under the microscopes.

"Quite a lot of it goes over their heads," said he, "but it's surprising how much they do absorb. They take in more than you might think."

## The Factual Mind

A good part of the study of these various groups would make adults gulp. "We did work on cleavages and ultra-violet light," wrote a member of the mineralogy Group, "and on making crystals and topographical maps."

Others of the groups have factual minds, as for instance the 7-year-old who observed a red fox at Caledon. "Where the tail got put together with the body was a quarter of an inch long." An older girl discovered that there were "approximately 52 species and 82 varieties of maples in the world." She may forget those figures some day, but she'll know a maple tree when she meets it in the woods or in the parks.

For after the indoor meetings are over in April the club carries on with outdoor hikes. These include trips to the Zoo, "where our guide took the baby kangaroo out of its cage and let us feel its pocket"; field trips to Dundas to study the geology, and fossil hunting in the Don Valley.

Such lore is filed away in their minds and in their notebooks. But some of it comes to light in the annual magazine *Flight*. Here the best of the drawings and writings are mimeographed and bound for distribution to the members. The thought behind these little poems and essays is remarkable, and to older readers, amusing at times. You can tell where the Junior Field Naturalist was stumped for a word and appealed to Dad for a synonym.

One lad aged ten tells about finding a bird's nest. "It was easy to identify her as a Chestnut-sided Warbler." (So *he* says!). But when he returned later "the immatures had grown up and left. We were pretty disappointed." However, some other birds, including a Blackburnian warbler, turned up, "so we were not wholly disconsolate."

Such essays indicate a maturity of vocabulary, and an immense amount of knowledge as well as keen observation. No doubt in years to come, some of these youngsters will be our authors. With their appreciation of nature, their awareness of the world around them, we can expect more books such as "Flashing Wings"—practically the Bible of the Bird Study Group.

Many of the members of the T. J. F. N. club have followed their early bent into a career. Several lads who were particularly keen on bird photography have found a future in that profession. A girl who was secretary for several years, is now taking biology at the University. Others have become members of the Intermediate and Senior clubs, carrying on their Nature interest in the company of others, and in turn instructing juniors. Unobtrusively they go about helping to build good citizens—ones that don't make the headlines!

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BRAIN-TEASER

# And Then There Were Ten

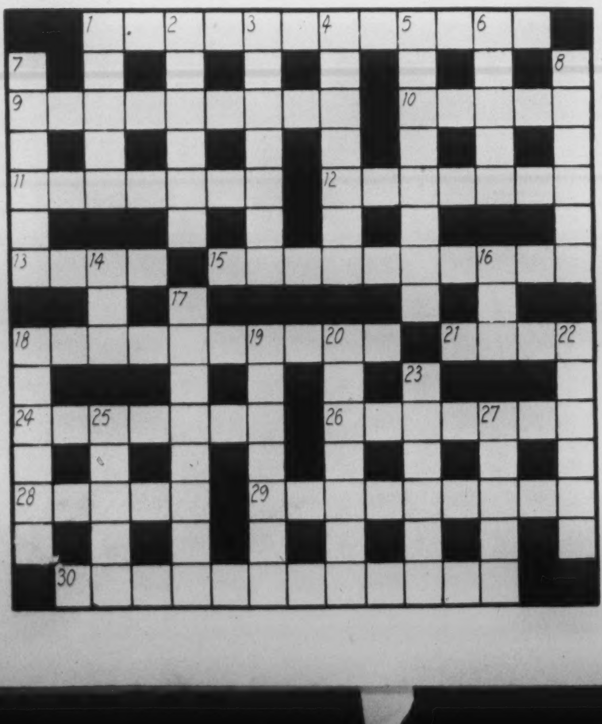
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

### ACROSS

1. In three words, it is for Canada this year. (12)
9. They're all new ones in 1 across. (9)
10. Tennyson's set the wild echoes flying. (5)
11. Gunman's paradise. (7)
12. It has no use for a boiler. (7)
13. Sight in ladies' pyjamas! (4)
15. P.S. It's modal, like David. (10)
18. Our 49th parallel. (10)
21. Tom gets a look-in. (4)
24. Eighth in Roman time, now tenth. (7)
26. Sound of a hair-bell? (7)
28. "Matthew" brought him into our world. (5)
29. Touched by an organ? (9)
30. Give the lame cow a month to get straightened away. (12)

### DOWN

1. There's one in Nova Scotia falling on March 7, for example. (5)
2. Canute would have been if he hadn't left the beach in a hurry. (6)
3. Back answers from the ancient gods? (7)
4. I snort with the head of 5 (and that's what it's for!) (7)
5. An Arab lord, in disguise, enters Canada with 1 across. (8)
6. The only silent thing about carol singers? (5)
7. It's quite a stretch making two notes sound as one. (6)
8. Red-eyed killer in the burrows. (6)
14. Pardon me! Let me go with a nod. (3)
16. This man is a cold carrier. (3)
17. No embellishments repeating a story thus. (8)
18. Open up (with a pin, by the sound of it). (6)
19. Charnel. (anagram) (7)
20. Ran up to tear about. (7)
22. And it has something to cook it in. (6)
23. Implant in the mind where corn-liquor may be found? (6)
25. It's forbidden a B.A., too. (5)
27. An early gory healer. (5)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

### ACROSS

1. Breadwinner
9. U-boat
10. Who
11. To let
12. Banyan
13. Tonsor
16 and 20 down. Bringing up father
18. Wish
20. Fame
21. Fishmonger
24. Tarzan
25. Herman
29. Elias
30. Lea
31. Untie
32. Grandfather

### DOWN

1. Brown
2. Estrange
3. Dawn
4. Icon
5. Notion
6. Relishing
7. Hubbub
8. Starch
14. Snail
15. Cushy
17. Immersing
19. Rose bush
20. See 16 26. Mater
22. Renter 27. Glad
23. Nausea 28. Dada (60)

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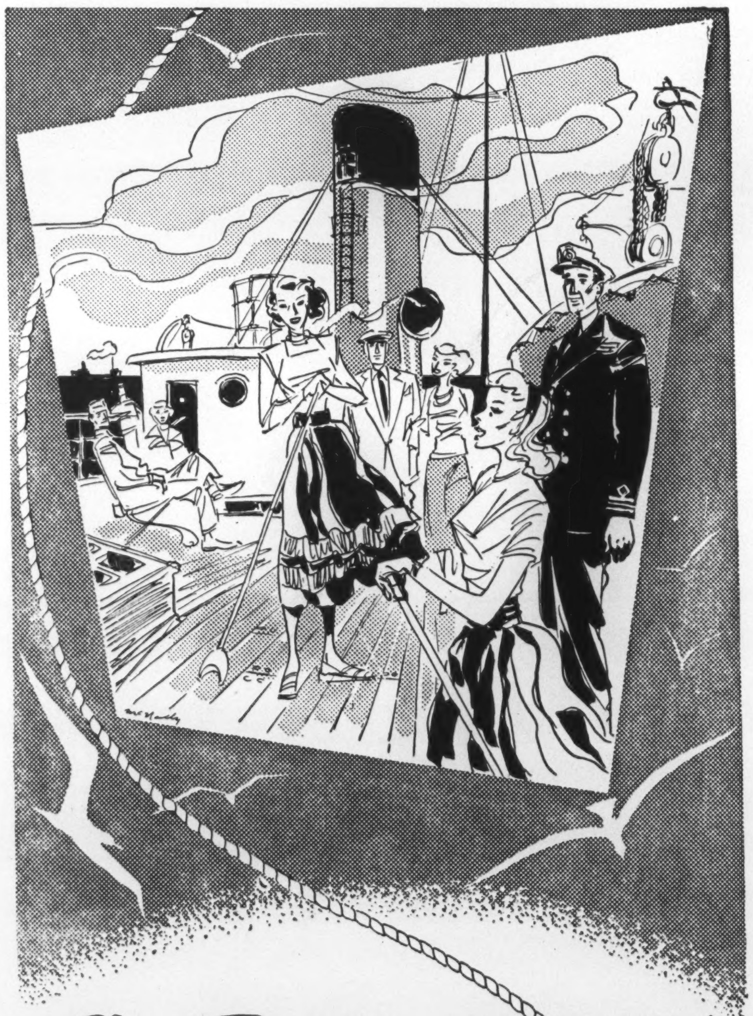

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CRIME DETECTION

# The Lady Is a Sleuth

By LESTER E. WILSON

"WOMEN will probably one day achieve equality with men, but *one* profession will always be barred to them: They will never make good detectives."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote this in 1900.

The original Sherlock Holmes wore a cloth cap, smoked a pipe, had muscles of steel, and held a poor opinion of women in general. Today, half a century later, one of the best brains in the crime detection of Scotland Yard in London wears an alluring hat, smokes cigarettes from a long ebony holder, and is of medium build. In fact, she is a charming woman.

She is 36 years of age, very good-looking, blonde, blue-eyed, slim, with a ready smile, and speaks five languages fluently. Like all the women detectives at Scotland Yard, she served for two years in the uniformed branch as a policewoman, and was then known as "Tiny". Her real name is kept secret, to protect her from the underworld.

Her male colleagues did not take kindly to her when she first appeared at the Yard shortly before the beginning of the war. "She looks more like a movie star than like a policewoman," was the criticism voiced by disgruntled inspectors.

There was a burly, pipe-smoking detective-inspector who used to rush into her office every time a small child got lost in Hyde Park, to tell her with a straight face: "Here is another case for urgent investigation, inspector". Many other superior officers treated her with mild derision, and were prejudiced against her work.

I cannot disclose her name here, so let us call her "Mary the Cook", for in that role she made history at the Yard, and convinced even the most sceptical of her colleagues that the woman detective inspector can hold her own in the dangerous business of crime-detection and crime-fighting.

## Master Crook

Evidence reached Scotland Yard in 1945 that a master criminal was busy in London reorganizing the underworld. The "master brain", so well-known from crime fiction, had come to life, very much like a thriller by Edgar Wallace, but most unpleasantly real. The master crook was only known as "Number 100", and his chief assistants had numbers varying with their importance. The rank and file of the organization received orders by post, and their rewards in registered letters. All crimes committed by the gang were most carefully prepared and executed.

Scotland Yard discovered soon that "Number 100" had a highly efficient intelligence service of his own. The detectives put on the case were quickly spotted by the crooks, and many of the unfortunate police officers received severe beatings at the hands of the gangsters.

"Let's give the woman detective a chance to find out who 'Mr. 100' is," suggested one of the Superintendents at a conference at Scotland Yard.

"Impossible! she's not good enough for this kind of work," snorted an inspector.

"Ridiculous! This job's far too dangerous for a woman," retorted another.

In the end, however, the Superintendent convinced the conference that it would be a worthwhile gamble to put "the girl" on the case.

The police suspected a certain Mr. Coletti, a naturalized Italian, to be a high-ranking officer in the "Number 100" gang. (He was in fact Number 60.) Coletti was married and had two children and the woman inspector managed to get the job of a cook in the Coletti household. Her name was Mary O'Reilly, and she received a weekly letter from her old mother in Ireland—a letter read regularly by the curious Mr. Coletti.

Mary was an exemplary cook, efficient, pleasant, cheerful, always singing Irish folk songs while doing her daily chores. The children loved her, Mrs. Coletti called her a jewel, and raised her wages in the second week, and the master of the house offered to take her to Italy in a year's time.

Unobtrusively, always in the background, Mary listened to scraps of talks while serving at the table. There were many visitors to the Coletti household, mostly boisterous characters, who all enjoyed a noisy game of poker after supper.

Mary had been in the house for five weeks, and was becoming restive. The tension became unbearable. At the Yard Mary had learned enough about the gang to know that one false step might mean her death. Were the visitors all small fry? Was one of them the mysterious, elusive "Mr. 100"?

## Mary, The Cook

Vanity caused the downfall of "Mr. 100".

Amongst the frequent visitors to the Coletti home was a dark-skinned, middle-aged little Italian who used to joke with Mary while she served the meals. One evening he said to her, "I could eat a hundred of these nice cakes of yours, Mary."

"Faith, you're joking, sir," said Mary, her mouth agape in wonderment.

"Sure, I could. A hundred cakes—for 'a hundred'," said the man, winking at his friends who greeted the joke with loud guffaws and remarks in Italian.

Later that evening three police cars stopped quietly outside Coletti's house, and armed detectives interrupted a high-stake game of poker in the parlor.

"Number 100" somehow managed to get into the kitchen. He seemed unruffled, and held a thick wad of banknotes in his extended hand.

"The police are after me, Mary," he said coolly to the girl. "Hide me, and I'll give you five hundred pounds. And if you want me, I'll marry you."

"I'm a police officer on active duty," replied "Mary the Cook" in faultless Italian, producing a pair of handcuffs and slipping them over the wrists of the man. He was so surprised that he offered no resistance.

That was the end of "Mr. 100" and his attempt to mobilize the London underworld . . . against the forces of the law. It was also the start of a successful career for "Mary the Cook".

Today there are many women detectives working at the Criminal Investigation section of Scotland Yard. They are as clever, quick-thinking and resourceful as their male colleagues, and their job is equally dangerous. They are all unmarried, and they are experts in the art of disguise. Indeed, they are more difficult to spot than men, when on the trail of criminals.

The records of Scotland Yard are full of reports brought in by women detectives. Posing as an old woman, one of them solved a bank robbery mystery which had baffled the Yard. Working as a smart typist and stenographer, another was able to unearth a plot to defraud the government. In the disguise of a nurse, pushing a pram (with a baby "borrowed" from a married friend) another woman detective solved a case by gaining the confidence of the suspected murderer.

The public hears little of these achievements. The names and the work of women officers are purposely kept out of the limelight of the famous court cases, for their own protection.

Women detectives have proved highly successful in the fight against women criminals, and veteran Yard inspectors have been heard to remark sagely: "Set a woman to catch a woman." They are the same men who called woman detectives "freaks" and "monstrosities" ten years ago.

"Women detectives sometimes bring to their work that extra ounce of intuition that means a lot in crime detection," wrote a Yard expert the other day. Yet it is not intuition alone, it is also brains. Women officers work on their cases with skill, efficiency, cool-headedness and ingenuity equal to that of their experienced male colleagues.

## Crime Experts

The woman criminal is giving the police a headache—not only in England. The sad truth is that women make not only excellent detectives, but also expert criminals. Who would suspect a beautiful, cultured girl of twenty-seven, living comfortably in a tasteful West-end flat in London, of being a burglar? Yet the Yard recently arrested a "Lady Raffles" red-handed, and discovered later that she had committed over 200 burglaries, some of them real "elephants" (difficult jobs).

"The trouble with women criminals is that they are less likely to arouse suspicion, that their actions are more unpredictable, and their excuses and explanations more plausible than that of the male criminals," wrote J. Edgar Hoover, head of the United States' F.B.I.

Scotland Yard's detectives are rightfully proud of their skill and technique in questioning suspects, yet even they are sometimes bluffed by the seemingly inexhaustible arsensal of womanly tricks. Some inspectors confessed to the writer that they abhor the questioning of women suspects.

But women officers are not deceived by the guileless face, the tearful eyes, the soulful look and the persistent denials of guilt, that help women criminals to baffle male inspectors. The criminals themselves feel this, and are upset when they have to face a police officer of their own sex. They lose much of their self-reliance and their bold face.

Superintendent Eliabeth C. Bather, the chief of Scotland Yard's women officers, today assists the C.I.D. (Criminal Investigation Department) in all crime cases involving women or children.

The sober fact—still somewhat resented by a minority of old-timers—is that women make first-rank detectives, and that the woman Sherlock Holmes has established a firm beach-head at the Yard.

—By Shamrock

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# Books and Briefs

By JOHN YOCOM

LOVERS of opera will be thrilled by a handsome presentation of pocket-size librettos of four well-known works — *Pocket Libretto Library*, translated by Dent, per/vol. 75 cents, four vols., boxed, $3.00. The four are "Il Trovatore", "Rigoletto", "The Barber of Seville", and "La Traviata". You can keep them neatly on your library shelf in the box container; you can easily handle each while listening to the performance at the theatre or beside your radio. There are extensive introductory material and marginal cues in the original language.

A slim handsome volume is *Chamber Music*, by A. Hyatt King, Clarke, Irwin, $1.50. Illustrated with original drawings, it traces the range and richness of chamber music through European culture. What once started in the royal courts and the castles of nobility is now one of the absolute pleasures of the concert hall.

*Carmen Torres, brilliant Spanish soprano, who will be guest artist at Toronto Prom concert, June 30.*

Here is a delightfully told and beautifully illustrated history of the one place in all England most famous for opera and ballet—*Covent Garden*, by Desmond Shaw, Clarke, Irwin, $1.50. This book follows the picturesque and often stormy history of the three theatres which, since 1732, have successively occupied the former "convent" site.

The centre of the world of music for many decades was Vienna. This excellent book, *The Golden Age of Vienna*, by Hans Gal, Clarke, Irwin, $1.50, tells the story with illustrations in color and monochrome taken mostly from 18th century sources. The portraits and watercolors recreate the rich background of a golden age of music.

In *Messiah*, by Julian Herbage, Clarke, Irwin, $1.50, the abounding genius of Handel and his immortal work are given a handsome report, illustrated in color and black-and-white and presented in fine photogravure. The book traces the fascinating story of the oratorio from the initial despair through the great performances of the 19th century (in 1859 a chorus of 2,765 singers and an orchestra of 400 presented it in London's Royal Albert Hall) to its present day offerings in great cities and hamlets.

If you want an exciting collection of questions and answers from the Opera Quiz, the famous intermission program of the Metropolitan Opera Broadcast, take a look at *The Opera Quiz Book*, edited by H. V. Milligan and Geraldine Souvaine, Copp Clark, $2.25. Included are opinions of Opera Quiz experts like Olin Downs, Deems Taylor and Sigmund Spaeth.

*Stravinsky*, by Eric Walter White, Longmans Green, $4.50, is the long-awaited survey of Stravinsky, who has now taken up residence in the U.S. and become an American citizen. Mr. White makes use of a great deal of material never before published.

A top-flight critic and biographer of composers appraises Chopin as a personality and as a creator in *Chopin, The Man and His Music*, by Herbert Weinstock, McClelland & Stewart, $6.00. The treatment is comprehensive, exhaustive and eminently readable (if a bit tough on Mme. Sands) for the well-informed person interested in "music, human beings and the history of culture."

## Briefs

Some Canadian musicians recently heard an "air check" (recording) of a broadcast that took place in Los Angeles on May 10. The most interested listener was Canadian dean of composers Dr. Healey Willan, for the work performed was his "Royce Hall Suite", a symphonic band work. He had written it for and dedicated it to the University of California. The piece was played by the Los Angeles symphony band in the hall which gave the title.

Other Canadians who sat around the playback machine were band music expert Dr. Charles O'Neill of the Royal Conservatory of Toronto and well-known orchestra conductor Geoffrey Waddington.

Jean Howson, publicist for a Canadian music publishing house, in reporting the group's reactions, says, "It was a good performance, although both Dr. O'Neill and Geoffrey Waddington think that the work is so attractive that it will have better performances in the future."

The suite is in four movements, approximately 15 minutes in duration, and with instrumentation of complete wood-wind, complete brass, string bass and tympani.

"The Modal Trumpet", an organ composition by Frederick Karam, has now been published. This is the work which was played from manuscript by Gerald Bales, Toronto organist, at one of his Lenten recitals on the great organ at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, during April. So impressed was Dr. Peaker, St. Paul's organist, with the little work that he is going to include it in his Detroit recital program on June 30. Karam is an organ and composition pupil of the man who introduced his piece—Gerald Bales, himself a composer of some note.

*Sir Adrian Boult, famed British conductor, will lead the Toronto Prom concert on June 30, July 7.*

Further to the subject of new Canadian works, we were immensely delighted with finely designed and expertly executed Suite for Orchestra by Canadian composer and violinist Murray Adaskin, of which Geoffrey Waddington and a C.B.C. orchestra gave a première this week.

The Royal Conservatory of Music has announced that with the opening of the new academic year on Tuesday, September 6, the Academy Branch and the Deer Park Branch, which have been operating together for the last few years at 460 Avenue Road, will be amalgamated. The new Branch will be known as the Avenue Branch, and David Ouchterlony, the Conservatory's Supervisor of Branches, will in addition assume the duties of Principal of this new Branch.

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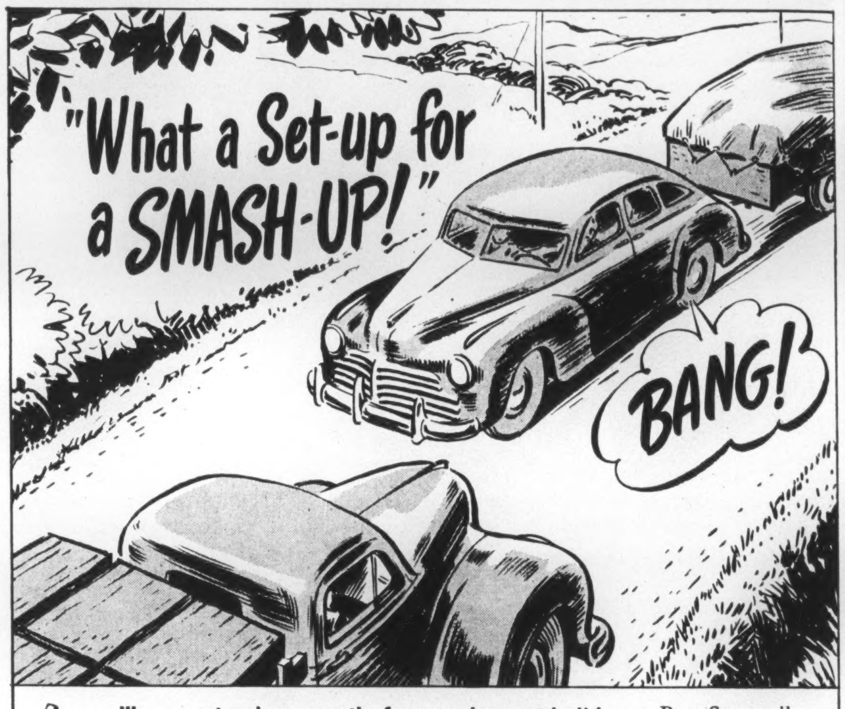
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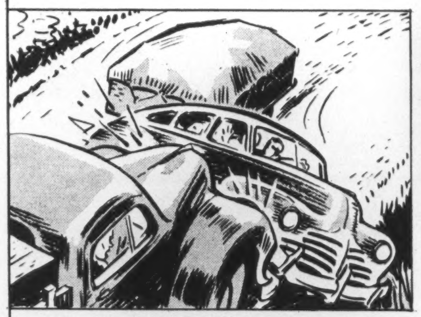

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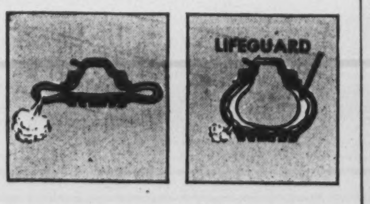

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CONCERNING FOOD

# Rich, Brown and Mellow

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IT IS rumored that many a household remains silent and speechless in the morning until after the first cup of steaming breakfast coffee has been downed. If this is true, much depends upon the excellence of that cup of coffee whether the conversation be pleasant, a little edgy or merely polite. The recently-arisen human is a tricky character to deal with and if a *good* cup of coffee is the panacea for ill-humored tendencies by all means hand him one as soon as he can firmly grasp the cup. We aren't convinced that the male has the edge on the morning grumpiness market and advise the breakfast-getter to make the coffee first and drink a cup en route, while assembling the other ingredients, equipment and morning paper necessary for a reasonably civilized meal.

The art of blending, roasting, grinding and brewing coffee has improved tremendously over the past 250 years since it became a beverage of universal use. Much scientific and expert knowledge has gone into developing processes which would assure the consumer the very best, fresh flavored brew. So with science and invention doing their utmost to provide you with that refreshing morning cup of coffee perhaps a quick inventory of your brewing methods will determine whether you're doing right by the coffee.

This is all very elementary but most of us become a little casual at times about routine jobs and are guilty of backsliding. First and foremost, are you using your coffee maker to full capacity with the grind to suit your method of making? Most of us need two sizes of a coffee maker—one for everyday and one for entertaining. It's very poor economy to make coffee which has to be thrown out or consumed when stale just because your coffee maker is too large for daily needs, and it is important to realize that most coffee makers operate more efficiently when used to full capacity. The necessity of using the proper grind of coffee speaks for itself.

Secondly—and we don't wish to insult anyone—is your coffee maker clean? Sniff all parts to make sure that no stale coffee odors lurk about since this can really throw a monkey wrench into your coffee making. Rinse the pot well with hot water, dry and leave apart until the next using. Use all the special brushes designed to clean the tubes, spouts, and what have you—we're not being old maidish and cantankerous about this point—it is very important.

Thirdly, measure everything which goes into the coffee pot since good coffee has never been brewed by guess and good luck. The standard coffee measure (2 level tablespoons) is one of the handiest gadgets designed for coffee making and used with standard 8 oz. cup or measure of water your brew should be consistently good.

In warm weather coffee responds well to the iced treatment which is very simply accomplished by pouring double strength freshly made coffee over ice cubes or crushed ice, and we warn you that you will need plenty (ice, we mean). Another way of icing coffee is to chill regular strength coffee and serve over ice cubes made from regular strength coffee.

## Coffee Float

Put a large spoonful of vanilla, coffee or cinnamon ice cream in tall 10 oz. glasses. Fill glasses with chilled regular strength coffee or hot double strength coffee. Stir until mixture is partially blended, then top with another spoonful of ice cream and serve at once with straws and spoon *a la* ice cream soda. This is dessert and beverage combined or can be served for evening refreshment along with plain cookies.

## Coffee Ice Cream

2/3 cup canned sweetened condensed milk
¾ cup cold double strength coffee
¼ tsp. salt
2 tsp. rum flavoring
or
1 tbsp. rum
or
3 tbsp. brandy
1 cup heavy cream whipped

Combine first 4 ingredients and chill thoroughly in refrigerator. Set control at coldest setting; whip cream until it is custard-like in consistency (not stiff). Fold into chilled mixture and pour into freezing tray and freeze until frozen 1" from edge. Turn into cold mixing bowl and beat with rotary or electric beater until smooth. Return to freezing tray and freeze firm. A ½ cup coarsely chopped nuts sautéed in butter until toasted may be folded in last if desired. Yield: 4-5 servings.

## Coffee Sauce

Serve this over chocolate ice cream.

2½ cups brown sugar
1 cup corn syrup
1 cup double strength coffee
1½ cups thin cream (18%)
1 tsp. vanilla extract.
or
2 tsp. rum flavoring
½ tsp. salt

Combine sugar, syrup and coffee and cook until it spins a thread. Allow to cool and stir in cream, salt and flavoring. Yield: 1 pint.

Heinz 57 Sauce

● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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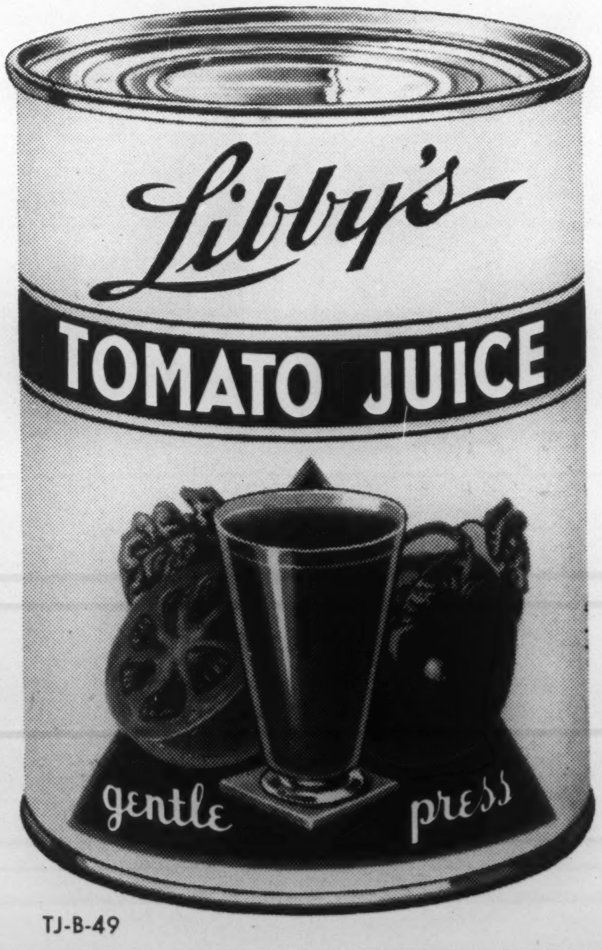

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# Grandmother of England

By INGRID ETTER

*London.*

AS the dark limousine swung slowly through the gates, the lady in powder-grey interrupted her conversation with other occupants of the car to bow gravely to a girl on the curbside. The girl, who had been half lounging and staring back with the almost imperturbable lack of manners of her generation, straightened, then dipped into a curtsey. She was blushing.

I watched the car turn the corner from Marlborough House in the direction of Buckingham Palace and wondered . . . Did Queen Mary know that her gesture — the tiny incident repeated so many hundreds of times during each year—was another lesson of courtesy?

Her face was grave, but was there not a twinkle in her eyes, an understanding of the girl who did not mean to do reverence, yet could not help herself because—this was Queen Mary? She has seen a hundred thousand deep genuflexions and sweeping bows—but that involuntary curtsey was as true a tribute as any to her power over the hearts of British people.

What has she meant to Great Britain throughout the years?

To the older generation she stands for courage and endurance, principles, pride and faith. To younger people the straight figure in toque and furs, leaning slightly on a cane or parasol, is their history, their vision of serene age.

Her straight carriage and clear eyes are a challenge to their strength. She has seen so much, and suffered unbowed. She is the Grandmother of England.

## Modern-Minded

Paradoxically, Queen Mary is also one of the most modern-minded women in the country. No one could be more wholly part of the century—more closely in touch with any mechanical improvement, new device, problem play, controversial book.

Landgirls, for instance, or kennel maids, girls working in rabbit farming or in canning fruit and drying vegetables, owe their careers to Queen Mary's direct interest in women's work many years ago. The first landgirls were her girls, trained in Hertfordshire during the first World War.

Little Princess May of Teck, who described herself in those far-off days, when she was growing up in Queen Victoria's early home, at Kensington Palace, as "very naughty, very happy and very uninteresting," has never tried to escape from the discipline and responsibilities of her Victorian upbringing in a not wealthy family which contained three younger brothers.

She is finding time, at last, after a life-time of service, for those things which she has always loved—books, needlework, art collecting, quiet informality.

—*Janice Milan*

***Metallic wool tweed bathing suit is striped in blue, pink and gold glinting with copper. Pale aqua wool jersey shorts are worn underneath.***

Nearly every week she is to be seen, accompanied only by a Lady-in-Waiting, entering a Kilburn cinema to see the program of the day. Or her Daimler will draw up outside a small shop, probably one specializing in antiques, while she slips unobtrusively inside to enjoy shopping.

Such informality is in keeping with her love of spontaneous gestures. From a Poor Law institution an old woman once wrote in 1932: "If only I could see you once." Queen Mary's answer was a prompt visit and greeting: "Here I am."

Many an ex-soldier still treasures the medallion he was given when he thumbed a lift during the war years and was picked up by the car with its Royal occupant. Once, before the war, while motoring through the East End, she insisted on stopping in a small street and asking for a local tradesman. On her birthday the year before he had sent her a bouquet on behalf of his neighbors. Queen Mary had called to say thank you.

Queen Mary has never allowed the deep personal sorrows she has known to deflect her sense of dedication to the people. During the last illness of King George she overcame her anxiety in order to make public appearances in his stead, and to fulfil those engagements to which he was committed. Their marriage of deep happiness and unity lasted over 40 years. King George called her: "My constant helpmate."

She has seen, too, the birth of her first great grandchild, and those who thronged the Palace gates saw the tears of joy as she drove away after her first sight of Prince Charles. Princess Elizabeth owes much of her charm and natural dignity to the loving example of her grandmother.

She will not wear a yard of material not "made in Britain." She will be present at every exhibition which forwards the interest of British-made goods throughout the world.

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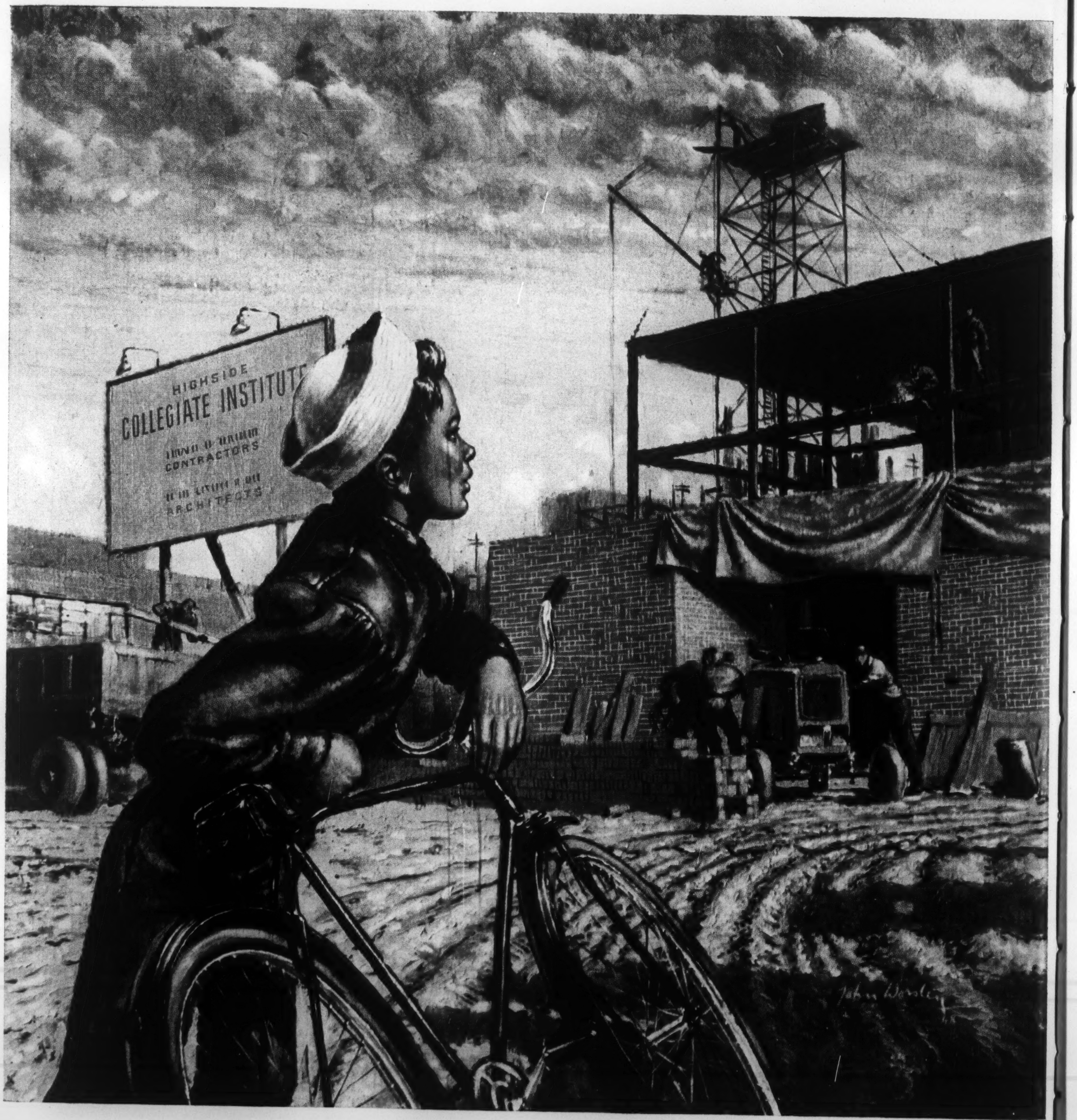

*Painted by John Worsley*

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F-66

THE OTHER PAGE

# The Interview

### By KHUSHWANT SINGH

THERE was a knock on the door. Before I could say "Come in" the receptionist tip-toed in, shutting the door behind her.

"A Mr. Towers to see you," she whispered.

"Has he an appointment?"

"No. He won't say what it is for either. He just said he wanted to see you. Shall I say you are busy?"

The door opened again—without a knock—and in walked a large hulking man in shirt sleeves, a hearty manner written all over him. He was followed by a blonde in her fading forties and a young girl.

"Hello there!—I see you are going to have your morning coffee and I thought I could join you. Towers is the name. Stan Towers. And this is the wife Margery, and this is little Pam. Say hello, Pam!"

Pam said hello and collapsed into the leather chair sucking a lollipop. I shook hands with Margery who produced a weary smile. She sat down on the arm of Pam's chair and stared at the wallpaper, looking utterly bored.

"Cream and sugar for me and the wife," said Mr. Towers, dismissing the receptionist. "Pam'll stick to her lollipop. Won't you, Pam?"

Pam sat up, pulled out a dribbling lollipop to say a slow motion "Yeah" and collapsed into the chair again.

Towers sat down on my desk and pulled out his packet of cigarettes. He pulled one half an inch out of the pack and held it out for me. I shook my head "No thanks, I———"

Towers lit it for himself and calmly surveyed the room, charging it with smoke and expectancy.

"We were passing through and didn't know what to do. We've seen the sights and Marge doesn't care for them anyhow. Do you, Marge? No! So I says to Marge I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll go and see the American Ambassador and the Indian High Commissioner. But you don't know them, she says to me, and I said that's how we'll get to know them. As so we did. We saw both of them and had a nice chat—didn't we Marge? They had to go away to some appointments, so I said let's see the Public Relations Officer. He'll see us all right. That's his job. So here we are. You don't mind, do you? Of course you don't!"

Of course. Of course.

I looked at Marge. A smile faded in and it faded out. She didn't seem to mind anything.

"We come from Chicago—you know Chicago?"

"I am afraid I've never been to Chicago."

"Not Shikago. Shik ahgo, Shikahgo."

"Shikahgo."

"That's right, Shikahgo. I am a numismatist. Do you know numismatism? Of course you do. Silly of me to ask a Public Relations man."

I smiled nervously. Of course. Of course.

"If I may say so, rather immodestly, I am one of the world's nine leading numismatists. My articles have appeared in the best numismatical journals, including your own annual number of the Calcutta *Numismatical Journal.* Do you know the Calcutta Numismatical Society?"

"Oh yes. It's very well known."

"I thought you would. Germany had many famous numismatists. One doesn't know what's happened to them now."

"Maybe the Russians have taken them over, like they took over Krupp's works," said I, throwing a feeler.

"Krupp's was only armaments, you know," he added a little uneasily. "They must be dead. That just leaves Prof. Charbonneau of France and your own Doctor Banerjee. Doesn't it, Marge?"

Marge smiled back to life and smiled out of it.

Numismatics. Numismatics. The word went round and round eluding recognition. Not Krupp's. Not Ballistics. Numismatics. Banerjee. Banerjee.

"You know Banerjee? Silly of me to ask. You must have heard of him."

There was no way out. "No, I haven't had the opportunity of meeting him personally. But of course one hears about him all the time."

"I thought you would know about him. You must meet him when you get back. Tell him I asked you to. We've been carrying on a very interesting controversy in *The Numismatist* about the age of a treasure unearthed near Tutankhamen's tomb."

"I haven't had the pleasure of reading that. But I have seen Dr. Banerjee's book on the excavations at Mohenjodaro. It was Dr. Banerjee, wasn't it?" I queried dubiously.

"I don't know about this one. Didn't know he was an archeologist as well. What aspect of the excavations did he write about?"

The door opened. The girl brought in coffee and biscuits. I felt like a boxer saved by the bell on the count of nine.

"Oh, Miss Forbes, will you give this chit to Miss Merriman?" I scribbed a small note and slipped it in her hand. While she handed round the coffee I quickly opened a conversation with Marge.

"And what do you think of India, Mrs. Towers?"

"Oh fine."

"Wouldn't you like to go there?"

"Yeah. Very much."

"Oh yes, you would like it very much. So different. The people and the country. I am sure you would like it."

"Sure."

I turned to Pam. She had finished sucking her lollipop and was placidly picking her nose. "Wouldn't you like to go to India, Pam?"

Pam blushed with guilt. Her parents glowered at her. Marge gave her a handkerchief.

Towers returned to the assault. The bell rang for the second round.

"I am very interested about this book of Banerjee's you talk about. Did you say it was about Mohenjodaro?"

"Maybe I am mixing him up with someone else."

"No. No. I am sure you are not. There were things in Mohenjodaro which would be of enormous interest to a numismatist. Banerjee must have written about these."

Numismatics. Numismatics.

"Oh yes, he must have. It was such a long time ago that I saw the book. I don't really remember what he was mainly interested in."

Numismatics. Numismatics.

The door opened once more. Miss Merriman came in holding an open book. Her glasses were balanced on the tip of her nose. She just smiled at the Towers. I read silently:

"Numismatics. Numismatics. Here we are—from the Latin word numisma; pertaining or relating to . . . . . "

"Miss Merriman, you haven't met Mr. Towers. He is one of the world's greatest numismatists. Mr. Towers, this is Miss Merriman, my secretary. She is very interested in numismatics."

With triumphant relief I relieved Miss Merrimen of the dictionary and the tell-tale chit.

"Oh, are you now?" beamed Mr. Towers, gripping the hand of his new victim and shaking it vigorously. "It is a pleasure to meet someone interested in numismatics. As I was saying, people do not realize the contribution that numismatics has made in reconstructing ancient history."

"No, they don't do they?" queried the baffled Miss Merriman.

"No, indeed they do not," emphasized Mr. Towers, warming to the subject. "Numismatics is the one science which has helped to fix the chronology of all historical excavations. We would have known nothing about the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian, or even the Indo-Parthian periods but for numismaticians. Why, my friend Banerjee has even been able to trace the entire genealogy of the Kings of Kathiawar and Western Kshatrapas."

"Yes, indeed," commented Miss Merriman dubiously, "scientists like Darwin . . . "

"I was telling you about Mohenjodaro," I burst in quickly, pretending to read out of the dictionary. "Mohenjodaro has yielded valuable material to the numismatician."

"Aha," exclaimed Mr. Towers, "I said so, didn't I? Let's see—is that Banerjee's book?"

Before I could do anything, Mr. Towers had the dictionary out of my hand.

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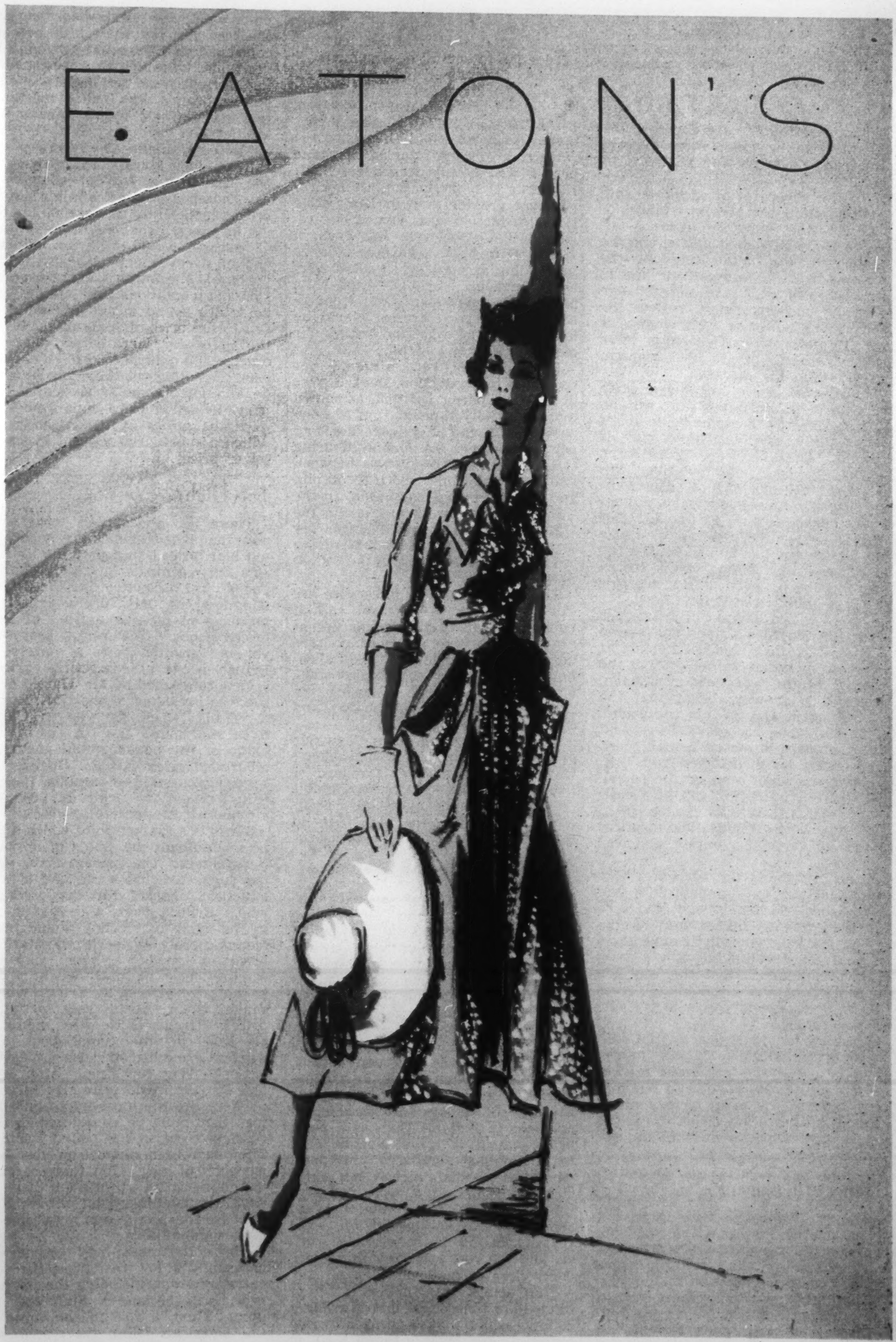

POCKETS FULL OF FASHION . . . skirts flung apron-wide . . . waist-hugging cummerbunds . . . all point style-ward for summer! The English cotton sketched, of special interest to American visitors, is just one of many midsummer fashions now at EATON'S

# THE BUSINESS FRONT

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor* | SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 28, 1949 | *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

# Should Britain Devalue Sterling? Complex Factors To Consider

### By RODNEY GREY

**Britain is one of Canada's most important markets, and Canadians hope she can continue to be one. But Britain is faced with a nagging shortage of hard currency: Canadian and U.S. dollars. Many people in the United States and Canada feel the way out is to cut the exchange value of the pound sterling. But the arguments are involved and complex: there is no simple case for or against devaluation. Below, some of the main factors are set out.**

**This is the second of two articles reviewing current trade difficulties. The first (S.N. June 14) discussed the need for a more realistic attitude toward international trade.**

THERE is a rash that breaks out on respectable economists, financial journalists, businessmen, politicians and wiseacres whenever the economy shows any sign of faltering: *exchange rates*. According to this point of view, our economics troubles are due to malajustment of exchange rates. Change the rate, and, presto! all is right again.

To the advocates of exchange rate manipulation, the present troubles of Canada—the adverse balance of trade with the United States, and the troubles of the United Kingdom—the chronic dollar shortage, are due to an obsession with rates of exchange that do not accurately reflect the purchasing power of their currencies . . . . and so on. Generally, these people wish to treat the symptom rather than the disease.

Of course, there are times when too high an exchange rate will do serious damage to export trade, times when only the exchange rate is wrong. And there are times when exchange rate manipulation can postpone the evil day of adjustment to new conditions, or make adjustment easier because less rapid. But most frequently, exchange rate changes merely delay and worsen the necessary refurbishing of the economy. This is particularly true of what is going on in Britain now.

Faced with a barrage of newspaper talk Sir Stafford Cripps has stated firmly that the pound will remain at its present dollar value. But in the United States, and now in Canada, there is a growing belief that the British must and will cut the pound. This conviction has grown so general that potential buyers of British goods are asking for guarantees from U.K. suppliers against a cut in the pound. Holders of British goods abroad would be hard hit by a sudden cut in sterling, which would allow identical goods to enter the market at lower prices.

And in Canada the advocates of a lower dollar, not unmindful of the effect that a 90 cent dollar would have on gold mining shares, and on the stock market generally, couple their appeal for devaluation with a categorical statement that the way for both Britain and Canada to correct their adverse balances is to cut currency values.

In view of our real and vital concern with Britain's trading future, the future of the important market for a substantial portion of our major exports, the main factors which should influence a decision to cut the value of the pound sterling are set out below.

## Delay Adjustment

The first and the most important consideration is that cutting the value of the pound will only delay the adjustment of Britain to the changes in her position incidental to the war. Deprived of many sources of income, Britain must either be prepared to accept a lower standard of living than she presently enjoys, or raise productivity by a very substantial amount. For obvious reasons she is attempting to make the adjustment by increasing her productivity, by a program of widening and deepening her capital equipment. The aim of the United States foreign aid program and of the Canadian loans to Britain and western European nations was to enable them to devote a substantial portion of their current production to capital development.

A few figures will indicate the size of the difficulty faced by the British in their drive to raise production. From 1938 to 1947 U.K. wage payments rose 2.03 fold, hourly wage rates rose 2.09 fold; during the same period U.S. hourly wages rose 2.01 fold, but U.S. production is now 20 per cent greater than in 1938, while U.K. production has just about regained the 1938 level. But even in 1938 Britain had an adverse balance on trading account, which she covered by invisible earnings—from shipping, from investment, and from financial services—earnings which she lost during the war and which she has been unable to replace.

Even pre-war, before the 20 per cent gain in production, the U.S. was in a very superior position, as shown by productivity figures: that is, comparisons of output per worker and per man-hour. In manufacturing U.S. output per worker was between two and three times the U.K. output, and in no industry was output in the U.S. per man-hour lower than in the U.K. About half as much power per worker is available in manufacturing in Britain as is available in the United States.

The reasons for this difference are fairly well known—lack of capital equipment, antique management practices, low wage scales which have not made a high level of capitalization necessary, an obsolescent stock of capital equipment following the prolonged doldrums of the 20's and 30's.

How can marking down the value of the pound help solve this problem? It would mean a lower standard of living for British workers, neither politically possible or socially desirable, and disguise the high costs in real terms of Britain's exports.

## A Minimum Scale

A second aspect of the exchange rate controversy is the fact that the British must eat and buy raw materials on some minimum scale, at the present time it must be a scale that means a shortage of dollars. This is fairly obvious, yet the proponents of exchange rate cuts suggest that there isn't really a shortage of dollars, it is just that Britain is buying more dollar goods than she can afford; therefore, cut purchases by cutting sterling. But that merely turns the shortage of dollars into a shortage of goods in Britain. There is a point below which it would not be safe to cut dollar purchases—the point where the British diet is not sufficient to maintain a working force in health, and where raw material shortages curtail production. And Britain, during the convertibility crisis and the fuel crisis, came dangerously close to that point.

That brings up a further factor of more than theoretical interest. For a country which makes up its own raw materials and exports them, a cut in the currency may stimulate exports. For a country that imports raw materials and makes them up into finished products, then re-exports them, a cut in the exchange rate is less attractive. This is the position of the British. Though a cut in the value of sterling would mean a reduction in prices of goods in process or already finished, the higher prices that might be charged for imported raw materials would go some way to offsetting the initially lower price of exports. The greater the share of the value of the final product represented by the imported raw material the less effective will be an exchange rate cut at stimulating exports.

And, of course, a cut in the exchange rate might mean an all around rise in the sterling prices of imports, not only the ones that are made up to be re-exported, but also the food and raw materials that are consumed in Britain. That might be desirable if the British were consuming a great deal, for imports would be discouraged. But British consumption is now held to an unnaturally low level.

Not only might export prices not fall as much as expected because of the rise in the cost of component raw materials, but sales might not increase sufficiently to make up for the cut in prices. That is, the total sales of exports would have to increase enough to cover increased costs of imports and the lower price of exports. Demand conditions for various exports are by no means the same—a fall in the price of some might bring the necessary increase of sales, in others, it would not. An all-around price cut to buyers, following sterling devaluation, is not at present necessary. Selective price cuts would reduce the prices of those goods for which a substantial market exists at lower prices.

## Too High?

There is widespread conviction now that British goods are generally too high priced, and that the British can only compete on high quality goods. Yet a country like the United Kingdom can only survive if it is a producer of large quantities of low-priced goods. However, a spot survey in Toronto shows a variety of British goods at competitive prices, a view confirmed by Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the U. K. Board of Trade, when he was in Canada a short time ago. A cut in the value of the pound would mean an all-around price cut; the British can hardly be accused of stupidity if they refuse to cut the prices of products already at competitive levels.

There is a further point which must be made about the prices of imports into Britain. The London *Economist* has suggested that while 1945-48 was a seller's market for the products which Britain buys, and that a cut in the value of sterling would have meant merely a rise in the sterling price of goods, a time may be coming, may be now, when a cut in the price offered by Britain would shake down world raw material prices. If this is so, why should it be done by the round-about and wholesale method of currency devaluation? Why not simply offer less, and test the world price structure?

These are the most important factors that must be considered in discussing a cut in the pound sterling. They have been stated from the British point of view. But there is what we might call a world point of view. And it is from this point of view that the case for devaluation may come to have some validity.

The dollar area may become increasingly a low cost area, the soft currency areas, including the sterling bloc, may become a high cost region. Then, a rise in the value of the American dollar, the scarce currency, would be the natural way out. But there are substantial political and economic difficulties in raising the value of the dollar, which would involve the writing down of the value in dollars of the American gold reserve. Then an all-around devalua-

(*Continued on Page* 35)

—*N.F.B.*

**PRE-ELECTION arguments have emphasized the lack of broad federal housing policy. But cheap, mass housing has been built in Canada, as shown in photo of development at Leaside, Ont. to house war workers.**

### THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Can We Produce Enough?

### By P. M. RICHARDS

OF THE tremendous changes—social, political and economic—taking place today in this world in which we live, probably the least recognized and understood but perhaps the most important from the long-term viewpoint are those in the economic sphere. Last week in this space I outlined the most important economic changes—four of them—as seen by Sumner H. Slichter, famed Harvard University economist: the increase in productivity, the shift in power from businessmen to employees, the replacement of free private enterprise with government-guided enterprise, and the development of the welfare state.

Changes of such basic importance inevitably create problems; Professor Slichter sees these as the most outstanding: (1) obtaining more production (despite the increase in productivity, the question is can we produce enough); (2) reaching a workable code of relations between management and labor; (3) determining proper relations between industry and the community, and (4) getting business leaders to participate in the making of public policy.

On the question of adequate production, Dr. Slichter thinks that by 1980 the output per capita in the United States will be about $2,385, in terms of present dollars. This would mean that the average family of four would have an annual income of about $9,540. This is approximately 66 per cent above the present level of income and may seem high, but this rate of growth is only slightly greater than the economy has been accomplishing in the past, *i.e.* 2 per cent per capita per year. In view of the rapid increase in research, output per man-hour could easily grow by 3 per cent a year, in which event per capita output by 1980 would be about $3,229, or about $12,900 for a family of four.

Despite the bright prospects for a great increase in production, it is very doubtful that it will be enough to meet demands. The demands on the economy for more goods are growing faster than ever. Government is taking a constantly increasing share of the goods produced, but by far the most important demand for more output comes from labor.

Never before in the world's history have people been so highly organized for the express purpose of bargaining for higher incomes. What is happening is shown by the fact that though output per man-hour has been rising about 2 per cent a year, the labor unions succeeded in bringing about increases in hourly earnings in manufacturing of 11.9 per cent between 1946 and 1947, and of 8.7 per cent between 1947 and 1948.

Slichter remarks that it does union members little or no good to push up the price of labor faster than the engineers and managers are able to raise output per man-hour. If the price of labor rises faster than output, an offsetting increase in price is necessary. To the extent that prices advance, the unions are defeated in their purpose of raising the standard of living of their members.

Slichter thinks the community should plan for an increase in output of not less than 3 per cent per man-hour per year, and might even aim at 3.5 per cent, which should be sufficient to permit a large diversion of product for national defence, social security and relief and still allow a fairly rapid rise in the national standard of living.

## Rise of the Unions

With two-thirds of the workers in manufacturing, four-fifths in construction, four-fifths in mining, and four-fifths in transportation belonging to trade unions, the scope of allowable industrial conflict becomes of public concern. Unless criteria to guide the setting of wages are developed, collective bargaining will merely develop the kind of wage structure which reflects the relative bargaining power of unions on the one hand and employers on the other. The result is not likely to accord with the interest of the community. Also, the rise of trade unions creates the problem of protecting the community from shutdowns which jeopardize the public health and public safety. Slichter thinks that before another ten years have passed, the community will have developed a considerable body of accepted ideas of what is fair and unfair.

The problem of the relation between business and the community will be made easier of solution by increasing the number of shareholders, so Dr. Slichter advocates changes in the marketing of securities to attract small investors. In regard to getting businessmen to do more in formulating public policies, he points out that business has the choice of letting public policy be made pretty exclusively by critics of the economy or of developing executives who are capable of competing successfully with other thinkers and winning acceptance for their ideas. Businessmen must be more community-minded and must win the community's confidence by serving it.

# Cripps' Studied Austerity May Scare Off Voters

By JOHN L. MARSTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps, strong man of the U.K. Labor government, is performing a difficult job of balancing the demands of labor with the realities of Britain's position. There have been rumors that he was about to resign, and there are bets that he will be the next socialist Prime Minister.**

*London.*

IT IS generally conceded that Sir Stafford Cripps is the "strong man" of the British cabinet. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he is in a key position, but his influence is even stronger than that traditionally associated with the post. He has been called Britain's economic dictator—with some exaggeration, it is true, for national policy is in a real sense a joint responsibility of the cabinet. He has been "tipped" as the next Labor Premier. Internationally, he is probably the strongest non-American force on the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and on the International Monetary Fund.

Nonetheless, a rumor was circulating recently that Sir Stafford was about to resign from the Treasury. And sharp differences of opinion between Sir Stafford and some of his counterparts on O.E.E.C. (in particular, the Belgian Premier, M. Spaak), are more than rumor. As economic difficulties multiply, even the strongest characters may find the complexities of conflicting ideas beyond their power to unravel in the way that seems to them best.

The problem of Cripps is inherent in his political development. As a brilliant lawyer (with a handsome income), he was a convert to left-wing socialism and was the main power (and financial backer) behind the Socialist League of the early 1930s—a "ginger group" within the Labor Party. His radicalism was too much for the reformist Labor Party, from which he was duly expelled before the war.

But the revolutionary fervor did not last. Sir Stafford rejoined the fold with ideas modified beyond recognition, and even the City accepted him as realistic, responsible, and "safe", when he replaced Dr. Dalton at the Treasury late in 1947. Since then he has moved consistently to the right. Only in the recent Finance Bill debate, when he attacked "fantastically high" profits, did the business community waver in its loyalty to him as the only redeeming feature in a government which it did not profess to like. The Chancellor soon made it clear, in the Labor Party conference at Blackpool, that restraint on wages and increase of production were, in his view, even more important than reduction of profit-margins.

## Blunder

Whatever was the intention in Cripps' sudden and unexpected attack on profits, the City condemned it as a major political blunder; it might have cost him the support of a large body of non-socialists had it not been so quickly annulled. It is believed, moreover, that there was no prior consultation with the Party's strategists, and that they were shocked by the reaction. But it would be unwise to dismiss the episode as insignificant, a mere momentary aberration. Sir Stafford knows that there are elements in the Labor Party and the trade unions which are not content with the policy which has been acceptable to the City.

As supreme economic coordinator, he cannot ignore the strikes and other symptoms of unrest which have lately broken out in various industries and services (particularly in the transport services). He knows, better than the mere politicians, that it is not enough to rely on the loyalty of the Labor voter and so to concentrate on winning the wavering non-socialist, while the loyalty of the worker in his job is not assured.

It may well be shown before this year is out that this is the crux of Britain's difficulties. For Sir Stafford Cripps has the unenviable task of representing two divergent interests. Even now, he carries some of the reputation of a fire-brand social reformer. Yet his experience in office has convinced him that the orthodox means of finance are the ones best applicable to Britain's present situation. And the orthodox means will not provide that land of plenty which his party so rashly promised at the 1945 election: it will not even, as Lord Strabolgi inadvertently admitted at the Blockpool conference, secure the country against the adversities of economic depression.

Cripps is the mainstay of the present government. He could win the next election for Labor. But it is equally possible that his studied austerity will alienate the average voter, who wants to see positive results for all the effort of the postwar years. For Cripps, vegetarian, teetotaller, now (it is even reported) non-smoker, symbolizes austerity Britain.

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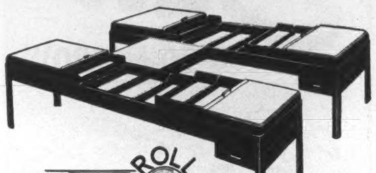

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## Devalue Sterling?

(*Continued from Page* 34)

tion of soft currencies would be necessary. Certainly if Britain cut the pound it would soon be followed by competitive devaluations in other soft currencies, for western European nations would hardly allow Britain to gain sales at their expense.

And all this could come to nothing if the United States retaliated, as they might easily, by raising the tariff. There are reports already of increasing protectionist sentiment in the United States as the recession there gains ground. Canadians have hoped for a cut in U.S. tariffs, but in view of the downturn of the U.S. economy, a more realistic hope and objective would be the maintenance of present tariffs.

If there develops a considerable and sustained difference between costs and prices in the two currency areas then devaluation of soft currencies would be almost inevitable, but that is hardly a present contingency. It is more likely to happen at the end of E.R.P. when the European nations are thrown on their own resources and have to find all their dollars out of current earnings.

Considering that emergency leads right back to the beginning of the discussion: the underlying production problem which currency fiddling can only obscure but not correct. Behind the question: Should Britain devalue sterling? is the larger and more fundamental problem: Can Britain and the other European nations make sufficient gains in productivity—that is: in rationalizing and recapitalizing industry—that they can reverse the trend toward the creation of a high cost area? In the long run, only an increase in productivity can make it possible to raise, even to maintain, the present standard of living in western Europe. And what is to be feared is that the American aid program doesn't give European nations a long enough run to make that tremendous capitalization program possible.

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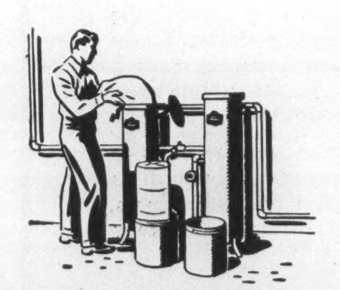

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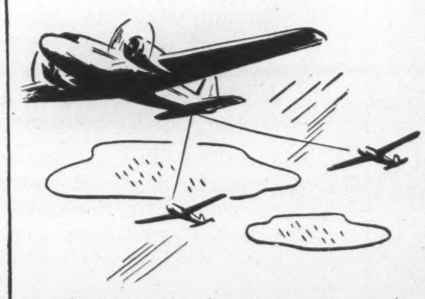

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## STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

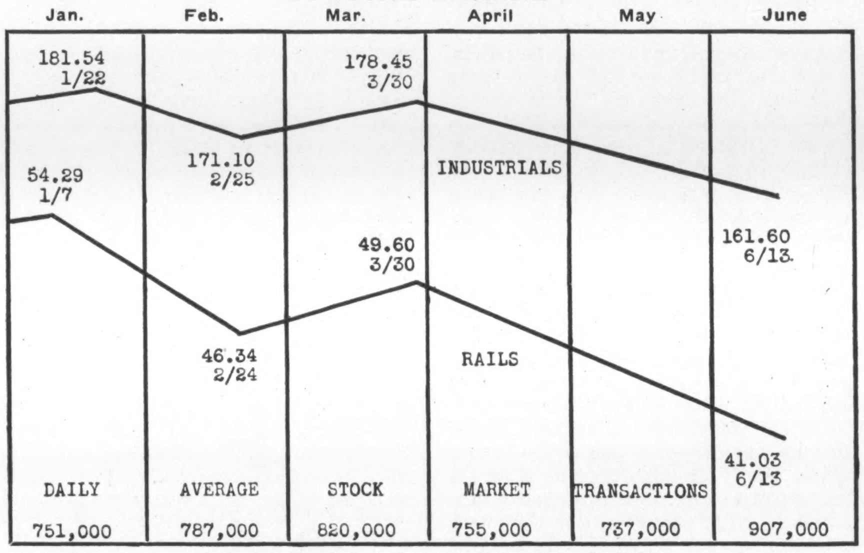
By Haruspex

**COMMON stocks are favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but they remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months' ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.**

On Monday of last week the Dow-Jones industrial average closed at 161.60, thus decisively penetrating its three-year low established in 1946 at 163.12. The rail average, however, at 41.03, showed only fractional weakness, thereby refusing to confirm the industrial's weakness. Considered jointly, the two averages are holding firm, while, individually considered, divergence is apparent. This is a condition under which many intermediate reversals have been witnessed and some primary reversals. So long, then, as the rails can hold, on closing prices, above 40.15, investors should remain alert to an important market turnabout.

On the assumption that the postwar readjustment may not yet have run its full course, we have been recommending the maintenance of buying reserves in accounts. Where cash positions are excessive, however, we would use weak spells to buy selected stocks on the basis of probable market strength in the last half and because of the relative cheapness of shares from an earnings, asset, and yield standpoint.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Giant Plans Long-Range Program To Fully Open Potentialities

JOHN M. GRANT

IN ITS FIRST year of production Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, in the Northwest Territories, has given an outstanding performance, with output establishing a new record so far for Canada's gold mines in their initial 12 months, and the mine now is opportunely the subject of a most comprehensive, and unusual report, by Dr. A. S. Dadson, consulting geologist for the company, who has been identified with the development of the property for the past six years, or since Frobisher Exploration Company (now Frobisher Limited) assumed the management. The report (14 pages) is unique in that while submitted as a summary description of the ore occurrences at the Giant, it includes a historical outline, the past and present, as well as an attempt to indicate the course of future developments, and the results that can be looked for.

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The Giant Yellowknife property comprises 25 surveyed claims on the west side of Yellowknife Bay, on the north arm of Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories. The original Giant claims were staked in July, 1935, on behalf of Burwash Yellowknife Mines, which was prior to the first discovery of visible gold on the west side of the bay. During 1936-1940 several surface finds were made on the property, and trenching and diamond drilling carried out from time to time under different managements. Early in 1944 an intensive campaign of diamond drilling was begun, and two shafts were sunk during 1945 and 1946. The mine came into production in May, 1948, and until January, 1949, output consisted of bullion from amalgamation, and flotation concentrates which were stockpiled for further treatment by roasting and cyanidation. The roaster and cyanide units were put in operation in January, permitting full treatment for the mill feed, plus recovery of gold from stored concentrates.

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It was about the middle of May when production got under way and to the end of March, 1949, around 70,000 tons had been produced averaging just over $28 per ton for the 10-month period. April output amounted to $330,440, and gross value of production for May was $383,152, the best month since the mill started, and bringing value of output to the end of May to over $2,670,000. The intention, once the concentrate stockpile is used up, is to increase production as quickly as possible, from the current 225 to 250 tons per day, to the rated capacity of 500 tons per day, at which point it will be one of the most important suppliers of the Dominion's gold crop.

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The gold bearing shear zones on the property of Giant Yellowknife are considered to be part of a major shear zone system, which includes the Con, Negus, Akaitcho and Crestaurum zones, and which extends for a still unknown distance in the Yellowknife greenstone belt, Dr. Dadson states. On the Giant property, the shear zones have been traced by diamond drilling over a distance of more than two miles, and considerable areas remain to be tested. The ore varies from low-grade to exceptionally high-grade. Over 3,000,000 tons averaging $14.35 (uncut grade) were estimated from the results of the surface drilling. The underground development completed to date has been fully up to expectations, he points out, and at the No. 2 shaft the grade of ore so far mined has exceeded the estimates.

•

A long-range program has been prepared for Giant Yellowknife which is designed to open up full potentialities of the property, with the main project the sinking of the No. 3 shaft. It is believed the property can ultimately sustain a large scale operation and permit profitable exploitation of the moderate and low-grade ore. It is also believed that the possibilities are excellent for additional supplies of the high-grade type of ore, similar to that now being mined from the No. 2 shaft. In a summary, Dr. Dadson comments that depth possibilities are considered to be encouraging, and concludes as follows, "the ore which is already

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indicated, along with the further possibilities which will be investigated under the proposed development program, will require several years of intensive work. When this work is done there will be a great length of underground openings from which efficient lateral and depth development can be undertaken. It is the writer's belief that, with development and exploration carried out in an orderly and progressive manner, much new ore will be put in sight, and that a long and profitable life for the mine should be looked for."

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A regular semi-annual dividend of $1.50 a share has been declared by directors of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company for the six months ended June 30, plus an extra dividend of $3.50 a share. This makes a total of $5 a share and is payable July 15 to shareholders of record, June 20.

•

A net profit of $289,060, equal to 9.8 cents per share, is reported by Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, in the annual report for the seven months ended December 31, 1948. The report covers only seven months to conform to the company's change in fiscal year, which now ends December 31 instead of May 31 as heretofore. Net compares with $23,453, or less than a cent a share, for the full 12 months ended May 31, 1948, and with $242,914 for the year ended May 31, 1947. The latest figure includes estimated cost aid of $32,500. Per ton costs were reduced to $11.02, the lowest since 1942, a development attributed to improved labor conditions and the success of the roaster. Working capital stands at approximately $645,000 (including supplies and timber at costs), an increase of about $60,000 over the May 31, 1948, position. In his remarks to shareholders, W. M. Cochenour, president, states that a limited expansion program has been authorized, the immediate objective being to increase daily tonnage to 300 tons, as against 211 tons daily average in the seven months. W. P. Mackle, mine manager, reports that the seven months were the best for any comparable period in the history of the company. Work in the No. 2 shaft area is termed "by far the most important development in many years." Instead of anticipated lower grade and high tonnages, the grade has been high (10,000 tons mined to the end of March, last, averaged $17.26 against an all-time production average of $16.70) while tonnage indications still remain large.

•

With declaration of a dividend of 15 cents, payable July 28 to shareholders of record July 4, indications are that Anglo-Huronian Limited will be on an annual basis of 30 cents per share. Since 1942 the company has been making payments of 10 cents half yearly. Anglo-Huronian owns around 1,000,000 shares of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, either directly or through its large holdings of Proprietary Mines. Kerr-Addison recently went on a 15 cents quarterly basis, and Proprietary also paid a 15 cent quarterly dividend.

•

With production scheduled for July, New Jason Mines is completing construction and rushing development. An enlarged primary crusher of 30 tons capacity per hour will be installed followed by a secondary cone crusher. These and many other improvements are expected to increase mill efficiency, lower costs and finally increase capacity of the mill which has a rated capacity of 150 tons daily. The porphyry vein first found and developed on the 700-foot level, where some 600 feet of high-grade was opened, is responding steadily to development. Crosscutting and drifting on the 600 and 500-foot levels is reported opening excellent ore.

•

Additional ore must be found at New Rouyn Merger Mines to justify the erection of a mill on the property. The suspension of operations was necessary as shipping to a custom mill proved uneconomic owing to the low grade of the ore. If the company had its own mill a saving of roughly $1.75 per ton is expected in milling charges. In the seven months operating period on a custom shipping basis the company had a loss of around 60 cents a ton. The mine manager estimates there are 32,000 tons averaging $6.30 reasonably assured between the fifth and sixth levels. If further finances can be obtained the property will be mapped and some diamond drilling done during the coming summer to test other promising places on the property.

•

A net profit of $3,311 is shown by Gunnar Gold Mines for 1938, after deducting prospecting, exploration and general operating expense, and making a write-down in the investment portfolio. Production from Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines, which it controls, was well up to original expectations, G. A. LaBine, president, states. Despite higher mining costs production has gradually cleared off all outstanding local debts and a start has been made to reduce the Gunnar loan. This loan will be further reduced from month to month now that capital expenditures have been completed at the property. Attention is to be given to the development of the company's other gold holdings as soon as economic conditions permit.

•

The total value of the assets of Howey Gold Mines at the end of 1948 was $2,399,306, or 47.9 cents per share. A large portion of the company's funds is invested in East Malartic Mines. Revenue for 1948 totalled $49,283, while the expenditures, including outside exploration amounted to $32,007, leaving a net profit for the year of $17,276. The high cost of gold mining shows some indications of receding, R. T. Birks, president, points out, and states that it is anticipated the company's earnings will show improvement in the not too distant future.

## SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

**CANADIAN air carriers** reported total revenues of $2,387,613 in January, a gain of 24 per cent over the $1,919,308 received in the corresponding month last year. Expenses totalled $2,888,256 for the month, up 21 per cent, contrasting with the advance of $468,305 in receipts. Net operating revenues showed a deficit of just over half a million dollars as against $461,359 in January, 1948. (D.B.S.)

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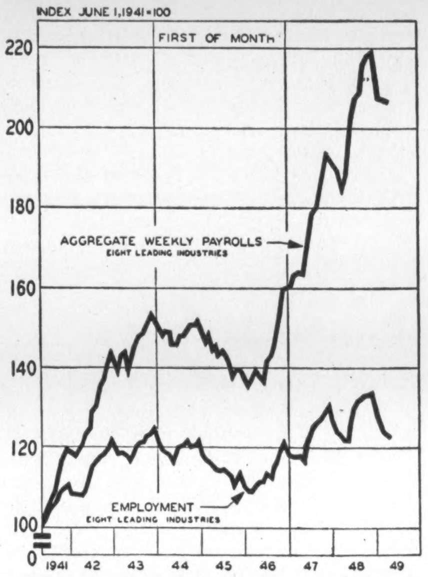

**Employment and earnings** in eight leading Canadian industries are plotted above by the Bank of Canada, for the years 1941 to 1949. Base for weekly employment and payroll figures is June 1, 1949—100.

**Canadian labor income** for March is estimated at $61,000,000 or eleven per cent higher than in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

•

**Stocks of Canadian wheat** in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 2 amounted to 89,319,000 bushels, down 6,311,000 from the preceding week's total, but 36,223,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

•

**Canada's retail trade** was sharply higher in April when sales reached $669,000,000 and exceeded April, 1948 dollar volume of $573,000,000 by 17 per cent. The occurrence of Easter and the prevalence of favorable weather conditions in April this year were partially responsible for the high level of consumer spending. Tax reductions provided in the budget released additional purchasing power.

•

**Production of coal** in Canada in May was about three per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year, a decrease in Alberta counter-balancing gains in all other producing provinces. Despite the fall in the month, output for the five months ending May rose eight per cent over the similar period of 1948. Imports were down .04 per cent in the month and one per cent in the cumulative period. (D.B.S.)

•

**Commercial failures in Canada** showed a further increase in the first quarter of this year to extend the upward trend of the last three years. (D.B.S.)

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
Quarterly Dividend
The third quarterly dividend of 30c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid July 28th, 1949, to all shareholders of record as of July 7th, 1949.
National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent, with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.
BURNS & CO LIMITED
*R. J. Dinning,*
President.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited
*Dividend No. 88*
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, with an extra distribution of $3.50 per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1949, payable on the 15th day of July, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P. Q.,
June 13th, 1949.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 250
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1949, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
By Order of the Board.
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.
Toronto, 3rd June 1949

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED
"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND
NO. 12"
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1949, payable July 20th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Financing
Canadian Industry
The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.
A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.
Executives of corporations with a problem of this nature are invited to consult with us concerning the availability of additional capital.
Inquiries to any of our branches will receive careful attention.
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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# What Has Happened To Business In East and West German Zones?

By GEORGE GILBERT

**In the Soviet Zone in Germany private insurance companies have been banned from doing business, being replaced by state-operated institutions to which all the assets of the private insurers, except certain equities, have been transferred without compensation.**

**In the Western Zones private and state-operated insurance companies are competing for business under the supervision of a state control authority.**

IT IS pretty generally known that since the end of the war there have been many changes in the insurance business in Germany, especially in the Soviet Zone, where state-operated insurance companies were formed, while private insurance companies were banned from the business, all their assets, except certain equities, were transferred to the new state institutions without compensation, and at the same time fire, hail and machinery insurance were made compulsory.

In a German paper, the name of which in English is *Insurance Economics*, there appeared recently some interesting and revealing facts about the insurance situation in the Soviet Zone. One of the typical cases cited was that of an insured wife who died on Sept. 4, 1948. All necessary documents and proofs were submitted at once by the husband who was the beneficiary, and payment of the claim requested. As he received no reply, at the end of five weeks he inquired about the claim, and was told that the company would need four to five more weeks to settle the case. The husband waited eight weeks, but nothing happened. Finally the husband was informed by an employee of the state insurance institution that, according to special regulations, a claim could only be dealt with when several death claims from the same general agency were received at the home office.

That means that the husband has to wait for the payment of his claim, if it is ever paid, until several insured of the same general agency territory have died and their death claims have been received at the home office. That is a painful illustration of what happens when insurance is taken out of the hands of private competitive enterprise and established as a government monopoly.

According to a recent survey by Austin Phillips in *The Insurance Record*, London, Eng., in the Soviet Zone of Germany, despite abolition of competition for new business and the extension of the range of compulsory insurance, there has been an increase in the scale of insurance premiums amounting to 300 per cent in some cases, while the premium level in the Western Zones has remained practically unchanged.

Attention is directed to the fact that in the Western Zones and the Western Sectors of Berlin, all the private and state-operated insurance companies (except transport insurance companies) are subject to a state insurance control authority established by law as far back as 1901. During the Nazi regime its duties were carried out by another body located in Berlin, which has been dissolved since the war, and its operations taken over by eight supervisory bodies located in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Tuebingen, Frieburg and Neustadt.

### Strict Control

It is also pointed out that insurance control in Germany is rather more strict than in many European countries, though the powers of the supervisory authority are said to be not as wide as in the United States. It is also stated that an advisory body composed of insurance companies' executives and the insured has been created with a view of preventing any abuse in the operation of the insurance business, the members of the advisory being entitled to vote in specified cases, usually of the more important kind.

Another feature of German insurance to which reference is made is cartellization, which has been prominent in German business ever since the first World War, and which took the form of exchange of shares of various companies or the creation of numerous subsidiary companies by concerns already in existence. With boards of such companies usually identical, this assured uniformity of action.

It is also noted that British, Swiss and Swedish insurance companies which participated in German operations were often entering into similar arrangements with other concerns. Cartellization in German operations, it is stated, was due, in part, to the fact that under regulations issued by the central authority in the interest of the insured it was not permissible to transact life insurance business jointly with insurance against other risks, and to by-pass this prohibition and at the same time to allow an efficient and full utilization of the company's resources in acquiring general business, subsidiary companies were operated.

### Anti-Trust Legislation

While German insurance experts contend that cartellization has never been excessive, and that their position was not affected by the anti-trust legislation of the British and American military governments, they have evidently been less successful in opposing these anti-trust laws as far as they applied to associations of insurance companies whose objective it was to regulate acquisition of new business by agreement on standard premium tariffs and conditions of insurance.

Although cartels existed in all branches of German insurance at the time of the outbreak of war, most of them were out of existence at the close of the war, and those that survived were forced to dissolve, and the creation of new restrictive agreements has been prohibited. As pointed out, the regulation of conditions of acquisition of new business has been transferred to the supervisory authorities.

In the American Zone each area, it is stated, has a regional organization set up to deal with problems of common interest, while in the British Zone the division of work is on a functional basis, and in the French Zone a regional organization has been established on American Zone lines. At the outbreak of war, the property in Germany of foreign companies of enemy countries was seized by the custodian of enemy property and transferred to German companies.

It is rightly regarded as remarkable by Mr. Phillips that neither the Control Council nor the individual Military Governors have ever reversed this decision, though since the war ended the British military government has permitted a number of British companies to renew their operations in Germany, as well as companies domiciled in the formerly neutral countries, notably Switzerland. But in the Soviet Zone the authorities have confiscated the business of both German and foreign companies and have banned them from further operations in Eastern Germany.

## Enquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Perhaps you can furnish me with information about Family Allowances in Canada. How long have they been in effect, and what are the benefits to which those eligible are entitled? I understand that certain changes have recently been made in these benefits in the case of large families. I would like to know what they are and what the total family allowances amount to in a year.

B. C., Buffalo, N. Y.

Since July 1, 1945, the Family Allowances Act has been in force in Canada. Under the Act, parents receive a payment of $5 a month for each child less than six years of age; $6 a month for each child of six years or more but less than ten; $7 a month for each child of ten years or more but less than thirteen; and $8 a month for each child of thirteen or more but less than sixteen, at which age payments cease. During the fiscal year ended March 31, payments under the Family Allowances Act totalled $264,000,000. The average payment to a family was $13.25 a month, and the average payment per child was $5.90 per month. The recent amendment to the Act did away with the provision of the law under which there was a reduction of $1 per month for the fifth child, $2 per month for the sixth and seventh children, and $3 per month for the eighth and all subsequent children. It is estimated that the number of families affected by the change will be 150,000, or about 16 per cent of the families receiving family allowances. Another change is that reducing the term of residence of newcomers to Canada before becoming eligible for family allowances from three years to one year.

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## The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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**Insurance Company Limited**
of London, England
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**The British Crown**
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R. Holroyde, Assistant Manager
BRANCH OFFICES—Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

YOUNG GIRL RISKS LIFE IN SPECTACULAR RESCUE

WINS DOW AWARD

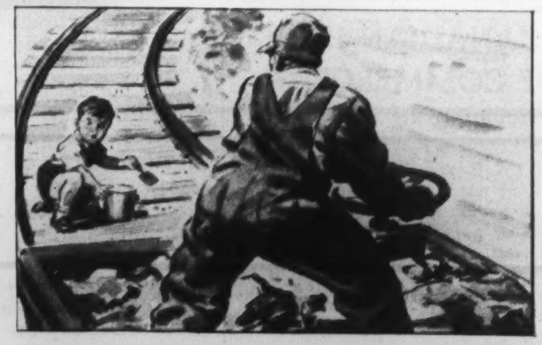
JASMINE LOWE
of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia
*runs in front of train to save child*

This declaration was made by railwayman Clyde Hickman:

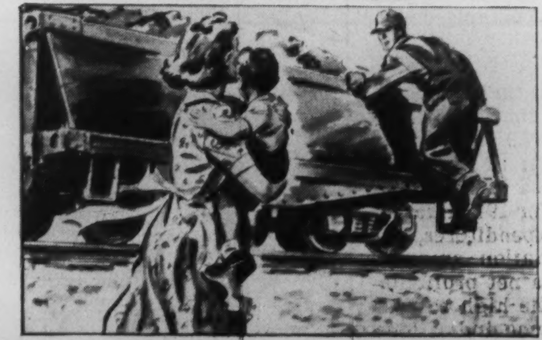
"We were rounding a curve when I saw a child on the tracks. It was impossible to stop. I signalled the engineer, (the engine was at the rear) set the brake on the car and started to get down — expecting to find the child under the train — when a young girl suddenly ran out and carried the child from the tracks with just a second to spare."

We are proud to present The Dow Award to 16-year-old Jasmine Lowe.

1. The train, carrying a load of stone, was rounding a curve when foreman Hickman noticed a small boy who had wandered onto the tracks.



2. Signalling back to the engineer, Hickman set the brake on the car — then climbed down, expecting to find the child under the train.



3. In the nick of time, young Jasmine Lowe snatched the child from the tracks. Thanks to her brave and unselfish action, the boy's life was saved.

THE Dow AWARD

*THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.*

DOW BREWERY - MONTREAL

BA-169A

# This *is* a family affair

# YOUR FUTURE... AND CANADA'S

***Conditions have been good the last few years. More people are working than ever before — making more, spending more, saving more.***

***Isn't that what you want? After all, you have a family to think about . . . and you are planning for their future . . .***

***The Liberals are planning and working for your family's future too.***

***Here are some of the things the Liberals are doing:***

***Family Allowances are increased.*** Already a billion dollars has been invested in Canada's children. Millions of boys and girls are better clothed, fed and housed — have a better chance for an education and a real start in life — because of this Liberal measure. It has brought new security and well-being to countless Canadian homes.

***In housing, too,*** the Liberals have taken the lead in providing Canadians with decent homes. More homes have been built in Canada, in relation to population, than in any nation. Already a million Canadians live in homes built since the war. The liberal government is ready to help solve the low-rental housing problem and has offered its cooperation to provinces and municipalities.

***Then, there is the Liberal health program.*** Already federal grants are helping the provinces to increase their health services. But the Liberals' aim is a nation-wide contributory health insurance plan which will end, for everyone, the tragedy of inadequate health care and the financial strain of lengthy illness.

***Or take employment.*** Liberal measures are helping to maintain employment in Canada at record levels, and at the same time unemployment insurance reserves have been building up. The government has encouraged enterprise and high production. Plants have expanded, new industries started up. New opportunities are being created every day.

***Old Age Pensions*** and pensions for the blind have been steadily increased by the Liberal government. But it isn't stopping there. Its aim is a nation-wide plan of contributory pensions which will help everyone to enjoy a comfortable and secure old age — automatically and as a right.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

**These are all part of the Liberal program of social betterment . . . a program to achieve "a national standard of social security and human welfare which assures the greatest possible measure of social justice to all Canadians".**

**MAKE SURE THE WORK IS CARRIED ON**

*Protect __YOUR__ stake in Canada's Future—*

# VOTE LIBERAL!

INSERTED BY NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE

# Business Briefs

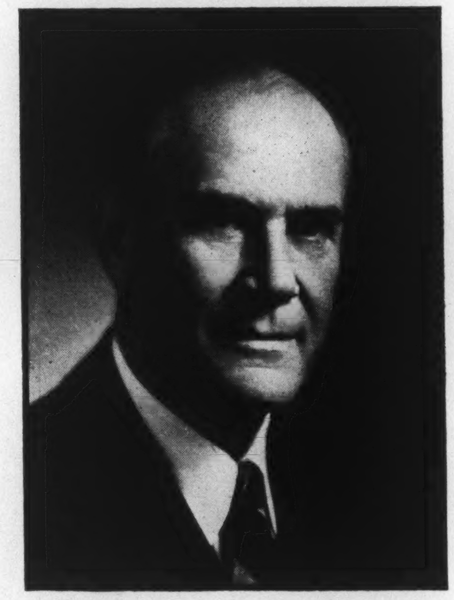
OTACO LTD., of Orillia, Ontario, has been named the first Canadian licensee by the International Nickel Co. for the production of a new engineering material known as "Ductile Cast Iron". Otaco will market this new engineering material under its trade name "Ductalloy".

The basis of this new metal is the elimination of graphite in flake form and this favorably improves the endurance properties. Fatigue ratios of 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the tensile strength have been obtained. Ductile cast iron, in cast condition up to 300 to 320 Brinell, has been subjected to a variety of machining operations, both under experimental and production conditions. Milling, lathe, drilling, shaping and sawing operations show that the new metal machines as freely as grey iron of the same hardness, and more freely than grey iron of the same tensile strength.

•

RECOMMENDATION that the 45-year-old Canadian Light and Power Co. be wound up, its charter surrendered and its little power-plant at St. Timothée scrapped has gone forward from the board of directors to the company's shareholders. The company's annual report for 1948 showed the balance sheet at $7,837,000, and gross income for the year of $485,859, with a net income of just $32,413.

On July 1, the Canadian Light's 5 per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds mature, amounting to $2,519,700. The proposed agreement provides that Hydro-Quebec will provide the funds to meet that obligation, and, in return, will take title to all of the old company's immoveable properties and physical assets, including the St. Timothée plant and transmission lines, and, in addition, will receive about $88,000 now held by the trustee for the bondholders.



—Milne Studios

**DR. OLIVER B. HOPKINS, president of Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. being sponsored by Imperial Oil, of which Dr. Hopkins is vice-president.**

•

ALTHOUGH SALES of Thrift Stores Ltd. in the fiscal year ended March 26, 1949, were slightly higher than the previous year, net profits showed a decline, due to the return of a more competitive market in the retail field. Operating profit for the latest year was $220,549 as compared with $317,424 and net profit was $82,508, equal to $1.44 per share on 57,000 shares outstanding at March 26, 1949, as against $133,239 or $2.59 per share on 51,362 shares the previous year.

Dividends totalling $1 per share were paid, at the rate of 25c each quarter.

•

SALES OF Canadian Breweries Ltd. in Canada for the six months ended April 30 were substantially greater than in the previous year, reports E. P. Taylor, chairman. Sales in the U.S. were lower than last year, but are now showing steady improvement. Sales of $19,925,027 and net profits of $1,012,824, or 46c a share, for the three months ended April 30—second quarter—brought the total for the first six months to $41,805,653 and net income to $2,557,091, or $1.16 a share, compared with $39,757,067 and $2,444,444, or $1.11 a share, respectively, for the first half of the year ended October 31, 1948. For the quarter ended April 30, 1948, sales totalled $19,437,630 and net earnings of $970,310 were equal to 44c per share.

FOUR HUNDRED and fifteen employees of Drug Trading Co. Ltd. will share over $86,300 in bonuses under the annual bonus plan, in operation for 31 years. This sum is the largest ever paid, topping last year's by almost $11,000. The bonus is based on length of service. An additional $21,900 will be divided among Drug Trading Co. employees in August, under an incentive bonus plan instituted two years ago.

### Appointments

GEORGE E. HOWE is to be assistant manager of the Great American Group of insurance companies. He joined this group in 1937, and since then has been superintendent of agencies for Quebec.

J. W. BRADLEY has been appointed assistant general manager of International Varnish Co. of Canada Ltd.

J. R. BROWN has been appointed assistant foreign freight agent for C.N.R. with headquarters at Montreal.

W. G. CONNOLLY is taking over the job of passenger traffic manager for C.N.R. western region.

W. D. PIGGOTT has been appointed supervisor of electrical equipment, mechanical department, C.N.R., with headquarters at Montreal.

IMPROVEMENT in financial results for the Royal Dutch Shell Group in 1948 as compared with 1947 was reported in the first statement summarizing the affairs of the various subsidiary, affiliated, and associated companies whose dividends constitute the greater part of the Group's revenues. The principal companies in the Group are the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Ltd.

The net profit for Royal Dutch Petroleum in 1948 was £83,090,610 as against £66,992,287 in 1947. The board of directors declared a dividend of four per cent on the 1,500 preference shares and of nine per cent (unaltered) on the ordinary share capital o £906,523,000 outstanding on Decembe 31, 1948 (as against £604,384,000 outstanding on December 31, 1947).

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With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS .29,

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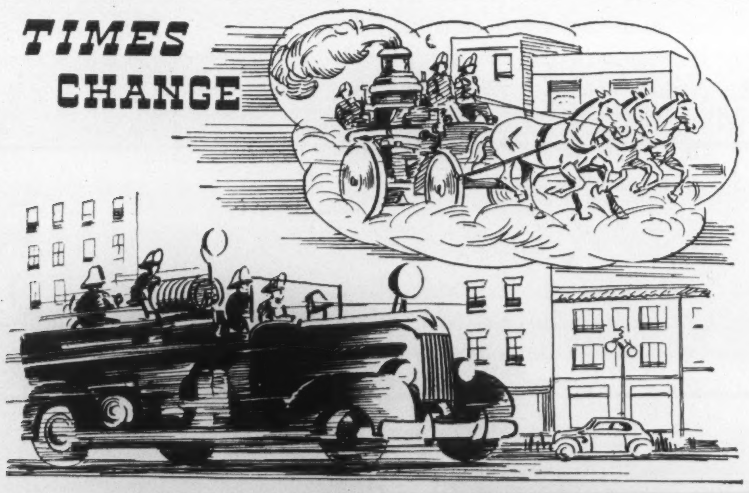

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THE NEED FOR PROTECTION
AGAINST CRIPPLING LOSS
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FIRE AND WINDSTORM
ALWAYS EXISTS

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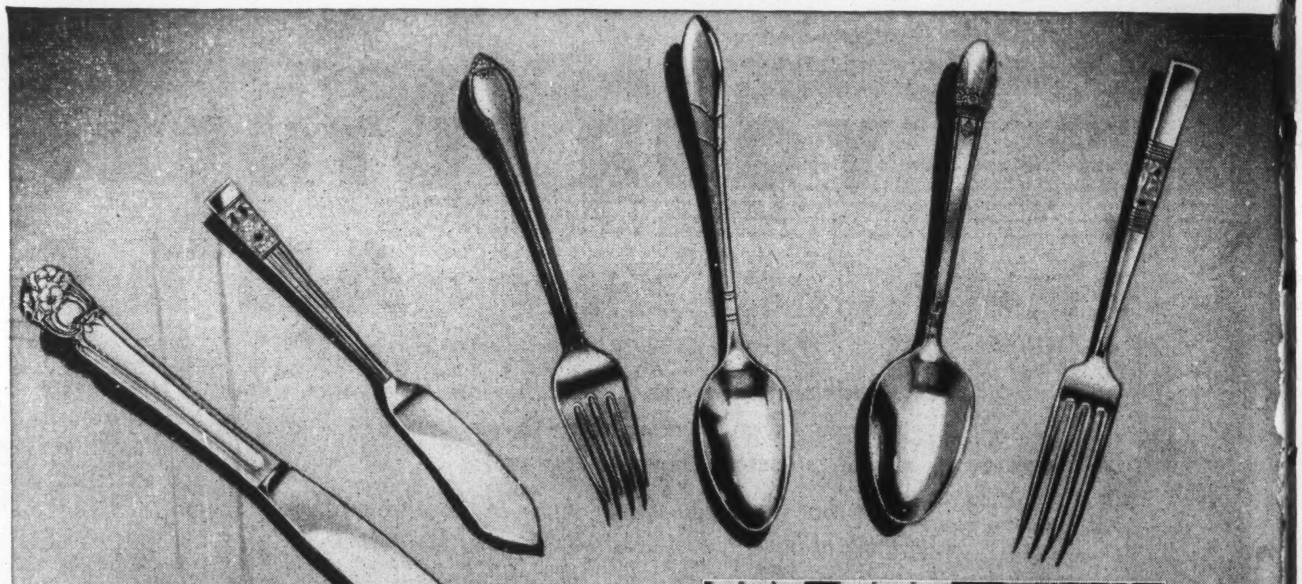
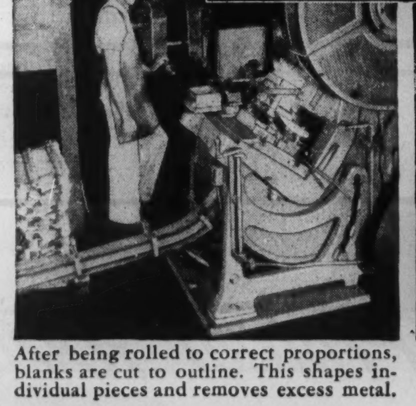
PJ-48

Anaconda CO-OPERATES WITH INDUSTRY

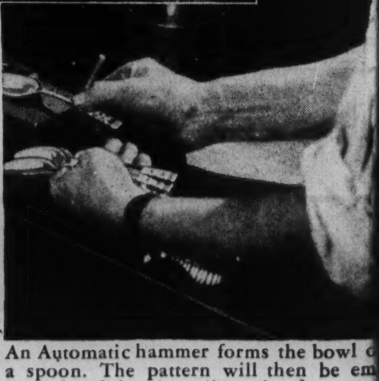


Spade-shaped blanks are cut from sheets of Anaconda Nickel Silver as the first step in manufacturing silverplated tableware.

(Photographs courtesy of Oneida Com munity, Ltd. and The International Silver Company of Canada Limited.)



After being rolled to correct proportions, blanks are cut to outline. This shapes individual pieces and removes excess metal.



An Automatic hammer forms the bowl of a spoon. The pattern will then be embossed and the piece silver plated.

Silverware fit For a Queen!

At one time only the wealthy could afford silver tableware. That was because knives, forks and spoons were made from melted coins. But to-day, thanks to a copper alloy known as nickel silver and modern production methods, every family can buy silverware that would have thrilled even royalty in times past.

Every year large quantities of Anaconda Nickel Silver are used in the creation of fine silverware. One of many useful copper alloys — nickel silver is found best for this and many similar uses because of its white colour and a unique combination of characteristics—including malleability, tensile strength, hardness and corrosion resistance.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
(Since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass)

*Main Office and Plant:* New Toronto, Ont.
*Montreal Office:* 939 Dominion Sq. Bldg.

Anaconda Copper & Copper Alloys